The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5290 第五千九百號 日五初月九年子丙緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1876. 六年禮 號一十二月十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

October 19, RIO LOGE, British brig, 241, J. Mathews, Kaipaira (New Zealand), 21st August, Timber.—OLIPHANT & Co.
October 20, SUCCESS, Siamese bark, 393, L. Bruhn, Bangkok 20th September, Rice. KIEN TYE LOONG.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 20TH.
Kim Yung Tye, Siamese bark, for Bangkok.
Esmeralda, British steamer, for Manila.
Leyte, Spanish steamer, for Amoy.
Fasan, Norwegian bark, for London.
Uzziah, British schooner, for Bangkok.

Departures.

October 20, LILY, Brit. gunboat, for Canton.
October 20, BONITO, Ger. bark, for Bangkok.
October 20, JYLLAND, Dan. bg., for Keelung.
October 20, ESMERALDA, British steamer, for Manila.
October 20, AMOY, British str., for Shanghai.
October 20, LEYTE, Spanish str., for Amoy.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.
Per *Rio Loge*, from Kaipaira:—
Mrs. Mathews and child.

DEPARTED
Per *Mount Lebanon*, for Manila:—
Mr. Prom and Captain Simpson.
Per *Esmeralda*, str., for Manila:—
3 Cabin and 272 Chinese.
Per *Leyte*, str., for Amoy:—
1 Manilaman and 3 Chinese.

Reports.

The Siamese bark *Success* reports left Bangkok on 20th September. From Bangkok to Pulo Sapain Westerly and Southerly winds; from thence light N.E. and Easterly winds and fine weather to port.

The British brig *Rio Loge* reports left Kaipaira (New Zealand) on 21st August. The first part fine weather. From lat 10 N. to the Bashee Channel heavy squalls from the Westward with unsettled weather till making the Coast, then light winds to arrival.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessels.	From.	Date of Arrival.
Karo (s.)	Hankow	Aug. 21
Flamingo (s.)	Hankow	Aug. 27
Flintshire (s.)	Hankow	Aug. 27
Montgomeryshire (s.)	Foochow	Aug. 27
Sir Harry Parkes	Formosa	Aug. 29
MacGregor (s.)	Foochow	Aug. 30
Uranus	Swatow	Sept. 2
Genoa (s.)	Hankow	Sept. 6

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Date.
Ugo	Cardiff	June 3
Elmstone	London	June 9
Aurora	Richmond	June 9
Elise	Hamburg	June 11
William Fruing	Cardiff	June 12
Yamatic	Cardiff	June 21
Burton Stather	Newcastle	July 21
Spica	Newport	June 21
Fire Queen	London	July 22
Mount Washington	Hamburg	July 25
Cutwater	Cardiff	July 26
Hopewell	London	July 28
E. P. Bouverie	Cardiff	Aug. 8
Unanima	Antwerp	Aug. 9
Bertha	Hamburg	Sept. 1
Frederick	Cardiff	Sept. 2
Elgin (s)	London	Sept. 6
Palestine	London	—

Auction Sales to-day.

None.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents.*
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
33 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 %, allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong 26th July, 1872.

To be Let.

TO BE LET,
THE HOUSES, Nos. 13 and 15, STAUNTON STREET.
Apply to TURNER & Co.,
41, Queen's Road.
tf 1122 Hongkong, 18th July, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace. All with Gas and Water laid on.
Also,
A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.
1464 Hongkong, 27th September, 1876.

TO LET.
THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 3, in POTTINGER STREET.
H. N. COOPER & Co.,
No. 10, Stanley Street.
1487 Hongkong, 16th September, 1876.

TO LET,
THE PREMISES in FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, now in the occupation of A. E. OEYEE, Esq., comprising Spacious DWELLING APARTMENTS, with GRANITE GODOWNS, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road.
The TWO adjoining HOUSES and PREMISES are also available.
Also,
The HOUSE, No. 3, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE.
Also,
The LOWER STOREY of FAIRLEA, West Point.
Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.
1655 Hongkong, 17th October, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE HOUSE, No. 4, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, East of the Spanish Consulate. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to J. A. DE CARVALHO,
27d 1592 Hongkong, 5th October, 1876.

TO LET.
NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Nos. 3 and 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 17th October, 1876.

TO BE LET,
TWO Commodious HOUSES, in QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Rent, $25 per month.
Apply to PURDON & Co.,
No. 2, Queen's Road
919 Hongkong, 17th June, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, Gough Street; immediate occupation.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1864 Hongkong, 21st September, 1876.

TO BE LET,
(With Immediate Possession),
THE PREMISES, No. 8, PRAYA, lately in the occupation of Messrs. GILMAN & Co. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 704 Hongkong, 16th May, 1876.

TO LET.
A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 200,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDEE, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | A. Malver, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1876.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1875.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contribution for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
4m 1017 Hongkong, 1st July, 1876.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1875.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Sm 1205 Hongkong, 1st August, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.
A Discount of 20 % allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1023 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the late Mr. CAESAR KRUGER in our FIRM CEASED on the 2nd August n.c.
The business will be continued under the Style of "DIECKS & Co."
DIECKS & KRUGER.
1m 1551 Swatow, 25th September, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have established themselves as MERCHANTS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS at this Port. (CHOP HOOK CHEONG.)
LLOYD AND KHO TIONG POH & Co.
C. HENRY LLOYD will SIGN LLOYD and KHO TIONG POH & Co.
3m 1345 Swatow, 1st August, 1876.

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. H. BAKER to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.
NEWMAN & Co.
1m 1659 Foochow, 12th October, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS, in our Firm, CEASED on the 6th instant.
B. VINCENT & Co.
tf 1085 Swatow, 8th July, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have established themselves at Swatow, for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION and SHIPPING BUSINESS in connection with the Wharf and Godowns.
WILLIAMS AND Co.
tf 1036 Swatow, 6th July, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between us has been THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent, and the Business will hereafter be carried on by the Undersigned DURBUMDASS DEWMULL only.
KHAN CHUND CHUTTAMULL.
15d 1645 Hongkong, 14th October, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE Business formerly carried on by HENRY SUTTON, will in future be conducted under the Style of
SUTTON AND MOALLE.
AUCTIONEERS,
SHIPCHANDLERS, COMPRADORES, STEVEDORES, &c.
N.B.—Ships Supplied with Water and Ballast on Moderate Terms.
6m 1070 Amoy, 1st July, 1876.

NOTICE.
ANDREW MILLAR AND CO.,
PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, and GENERAL CONTRACTORS.
Estimates given for Fixing Pumps, Water Closets, and Gas Services to Dwellings, &c., &c.
Gas Chandeliers, Lamps, and Brackets, in great variety, made to order, or re-bronzed.
Repairs and Jobbing punctually attended to under EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, OPPOSITE H.M. NAVAL YARD. [Aug. 21
13327

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AGENT for DE ST. MARCEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES,
Dépôt for Vichy Waters,
ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY,
N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.,
A Fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received by each French Mail.
44, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PURSUANT to the "Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1865," being Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Governor-General of India in Council, Notice is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of ROBERT CARROLL, late Commander of the British Steamer "POYANG," belonging to the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited, who was lost on board the said Steamer, which foundered on her voyage from Hongkong to Macao, in a typhoon, on the night of the 31st day of May, 1875, and Letters of Administration of whose Property and Credits were duly granted to JOHN STURROCK SCRYMGEOUR, Esquire, of Calcutta, Agent of the Oriental Bank Corporation of Calcutta, aforesaid, and the constituted Attorney of FLORINDA CARROLL, of Macao, in China, the Widow of the said ROBERT CARROLL, deceased, by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, on the 12th day of January, 1876, are hereby required to send in writing the Particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said Administrator, at the Office of the Oriental Bank Corporation, in the City of Calcutta, aforesaid; or, to W. H. BRERETON, Solicitor, 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of February, 1877. And Notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said Administrator will be at liberty to distribute the Assets of the said ROBERT CARROLL, deceased, or any part thereof, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said Administrator has then had notice, and that the said Administrator will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any Person of whose Claim the said Administrator has not had notice at the time of such distribution.
Dated this 7th day of September, 1876.
ORR AND HARRISS,
2m 1439] Attorneys for the Administrator.

IN THE MATTER OF
AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG,
DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG, Jun., late of Hongkong, who died on the 11th day of June, 1876, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate were duly granted to GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG, Esq., by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction on the 10th day of July, 1876, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG at his residence, No. 4, Peohill Terrace, Hongkong, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of November, 1876. And Notice is hereby also given that, at the expiration of the last mentioned day, the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG has then had notice; and the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof, so distributed to any Person, of whose Claim the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG has not had notice at the time of the distribution.
Notice is hereby also given to all parties indebted to the said AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG forthwith to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken against them for recovery thereof.
Dated this 13th day of July, 1876.
WM. H. BRERETON,
1106] Solicitor for the said G. L. AGABEG.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1760 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from H.M. Naval Storekeeper to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 23rd October, 1876, at 11 o'clock A.M., at H.M. Naval Yard,—
Sundry NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES, comprising:—
Old IRON, BUNTING, GLASS, HOSES, CANVAS BAGS, GLASSWARE, Iron VENTILATORS, CHOCOLATE, OATMEAL, Biscuit BAGS, Empty CASKS and CASES, Iron HOOPS, IMPLEMENTS, &c.
BLUE CLOTH, DUCK, FLANNEL, FLUSHING, BLANKETS, &c., &c., &c.
And to be Sold at Kowloon,
FIREWOOD, Old SKYLIGHTS, TABLES, STOOLS, MOULDING SAND.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.
1633 Hongkong, 12th October, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. FRAZAR & Co. to Sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 25th October, 1876, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Residence, Queen's Road,—
The whole of their HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—
Dining and Bedroom SUITES, Mahogany CENTRE TABLE, CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, GASALIERS and Gas BRACKETS, LAMPS, MIRRORS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, Kerosine Hanging LAMP, CROCKERY, GLASS, and PLATED WARE, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, Blackwood Marble-top WASHSTANDS, Office DESKS, BOOKSHELF, PIGEON-HOLES, Copying PRESS, Iron SAFE, Platform SCALE, &c., &c.
And
One Self-acting 6-Cylinder ORGAN.
Also,
One PONY TRAP and HARNESS.
One CHAFF-CUTTING MACHINE.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1676 Hongkong, 21st October, 1876.

Ex *BANIAN, FLEURS CASTLE, &c.*
ELEY'S SPORTING GEAR of all descriptions,
GUNPOWDER, SHOT, &c., &c., &c.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
14d 1636 Hongkong, 13th October, 1876.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
invite inspection of the
NEW GOODS
specially selected in London for their
TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
Comprising:—
SUPERFINE for DRESS SUITS.
CASHMERE COATINGS.
FANCY HOMESPUN SUITINGS.
SHETLAND HOMESPUN SUITINGS.
ANGOLA and CASHMERE TROUSERINGS.
THIN OVERCOATINGS.
ULSTER OVERCOATINGS.
IRISH FRIEZE OVERCOATINGS.
BEDFORD and other RIDING CORDS.
CRICKETING FLANNELS.
SEALSKIN VESTS.
&c., &c., &c.
14d 1637 Hongkong, 13th October, 1876.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
FOR SALE, Large Takasima Coal, at $8 per ton, ex Godown. Small Takasima Coal, $6 per ton, ex Godown.
Apply to
T. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road, and at East Point.
694 Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [ly 1145 July 20

STORAGE.
COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya West, Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.
BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1875. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, March, 1876.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.
Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.
Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.
A. MACG. HEATON.
1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHARLES H. MORGAN, Agent.
y 231 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1068 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 883

Intimations.

MACGEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. have for Sale—
FIRST QUALITY KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE CHAMPAGNE. ROEDERER'S CHAMPAGNE.
SPARKLING MOSELLE, in Pints & Quarts.
RHENISH HOCK, in Pints and Quarts.
LIEBFRAUMILCH. RAUENTHALER.
HAUT SAUTERNE.
NOILLY PRATT'S VERMOUTH.
SACCONE'S SHERRIES. FINE OLD PORT.
CLARET, "Chateau Thibouf," 1868, EMILE DUBOIS & Co., Bordeaux.
CLARET, 1 Rcs., GRAVES, Bordeaux.
CLARET, Medoc, A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bor.
CLARET, Margaux Medoc, LOUIS SMOULIAO.
CLARET, St. Julien, JOHN WHITMAN & SONS.
CLARET, Good Breakfast, Cotes.
HENNESSY'S BRANDY, One, Two, and Three Star. MARTELL'S BRANDY.
COURVOISIER & CUBLIER FRERE'S BRANDY.
GINGER BRANDY.
FINE OLD ROYAL GLENDEE SCOTCH WHISKY.
KINAHAN'S LL IRISH WHISKY.
BOURBON WHISKY.
OLD TOM and AVH GIN.
CHARTREUSE, CURACOA, and MARASCHINO.
BOKER'S, ANGOSTURO, and ORANGE BITTERS.
BASS'S ALE, in Pints and Quarts, Bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS. BASS'S ALE, in Pints and Quarts, Bottled by G. PURT.
ATTEY'S FALKIRK ALE, in Pints & Quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, in Pints and Quarts, Bottled by E. and E. BURKE. COMBE & Co.'s Extra London STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.
HOMINY. RYE FLOUR.
CRACKED WHEAT, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
BROWN and POLSON'S CORNFLOUR.
OX TONGUES, Corned and in Jelly.
AMERICAN HAMS and BACON.
AMERICAN SMOKED SALMON.
DANISH BUTTER, in 1lb. and 2lb. Tins.
CHEDDAR CHEESE.
GOLDEN GATE BAKER'S EXTRA FLOUR.
14 Hongkong, 20th October, 1876.

FOR SALE.
CLARET.....MEDOC OF 1872.
BOURGOGNE.....CLOVIS DE FRONTON.
MADEIRA.....RIBEIRA PONTA.
In CASES of 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
Apply to L. L. BUSH.
1m 1598 Hongkong, 6th October, 1876.

FOR SALE.
AN INVOICE OF INDIAN DELICACIES, from Calcutta,
GUARANTEED of BEST QUALITY,
comprising:—
Assorted CHUTNIES, JAMS, JELLIES, PRESERVES, CURRY POWDER and PASTE, SYRUPS, MARMALADE, SAUCES, &c., &c. Apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
1621 Hongkong, 10th October, 1876.

FOR SALE.
BREECH-LOADING GUNS, CARTRIDGE CASES and WADDINGS, RIFLES, SMITH and WESSON'S REVOLVERS and CARTRIDGES, FRENCH REVOLVERS and CARTRIDGES, SHOT, &c., &c.
J. F. CRE FER, 54, Praya Central.
2m 1644 Hongkong, 16th October, 1876.

FOR SALE
H. PIPER & Co.'s CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE:—
CARTE BLANCHE, CARTE BLANCHE SEC, and CARTE DORÉE, in Cases of 2 dozen pints and 1 dozen quarts.
Apply to L. L. BUSH,
Praya Central.
1458 Hongkong, 12th September, 1876.

FOR SALE.
GRAND PIANO, PIANINOS, HARMONIUMS.
System—Kapp's Patent.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Sole Agents.
927 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

FOR SALE.
A SODA-WATER MACHINE, in very good condition. Address "X," *Daily Press* Office.
tf 1358 Hongkong, 25th August, 1876.

FOR SALE.
A THOROUGHBRED AUSTRALIAN HORSE. Run Second in the Calcutta Races. Apply to
WILLIAMS AND KENNEDY.
tf 1473 Hongkong, 14th September, 1876.

FOR SALE BY
ANDREW MILLAR AND CO.,
PLUMBERS, &c., &c.,
A VERY POWERFUL DOUBLE ACTION TANK FIRE ENGINE,
By Messrs. HONNEMAN & Co., of Boston, for 30 men to pump 150 Gallons per minute 130 feet high.
Complete, with 30 feet of Suction and 100 feet of Canvas Delivery Hose.
OPPOSITE H.M. NAVAL YARD,
HONGKONG.
tf 1430 September 6th, 1876.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 300,000 TAELS.
POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 %, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Intimations.

NOTICE.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG YACHT CLUB will be held at the HONGKONG CLUB HOUSE, on MONDAY, NEXT, the 23rd instant, at FIVE O'CLOCK P.M.
EDWARD BEART,
Honorary Secretary.
6d 1665 Hongkong, 17th October, 1876.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
CHINA SEA.
AMOY DISTRICT, No. 2.
WITH reference to NOTICE TO MARINERS, AMOY DISTRICT, No. 1, Notice is hereby given that the SMALL RED COKER ROCK BUOY, No. 5 of the 1876 list of Chinese Lights, Buoys, and Beacons, has been REPLACED.
F. KLEINWÄCHTER,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Amoy, 13th October, 1876. [1614

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.
SCALE OF CHARGES FOR THE BILLIARD TABLES.
For a Single Game, not occupying more than half-an-hour..... 25 Cents.
And 1 Cent for each minute over half-an-hour.
Per hour, any number of Players... 50 Cents.
Hotel de l'Univers,
Hongkong, 15th October, 1876.

AVIS.
AUX JOUEURS DE BILLARD.
TARIF.
Par Simple Partie ne dépassant pas une demi-heure..... 25 Cents.
Passé la première demi-heure, un cent par minute.
Par heure (deux ou plusieurs joueurs) 50 Cents.
Hôtel de l'Univers,
Hongkong, le 15 Octobre, 1876. [1654

KOWLOON FERRY.
THE COMMODIOUS STEAM-LAUNCH "BLANCHE"
will ply DAILY as a FERRY-BOAT between PEDDAR'S WHARF and TSIM-TSA-TSUI, at the following hours:—

WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
Leaves Kowloon.	Leaves H'kong.	Leaves Kowloon.	Leaves H'kong.
A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
6.00	7.00	6.30	7.00
8.30	8.45	7.30	8.00
9.20	9.35	8.30	10.00
9.45	P.M.	10.30	P.M.
P.M.	12.15	P.M.	1.00
12.30	2.15	1.30	2.00
2.30	4.30	2.30	3.00
5.00	5.10	3.30	4.00
5.30	5.45	4.00	5.00
6.00	6.10	5.30	6.00
7.00	—	7.00	—

FARE, EITHER WAY, TEN CENTS, PAYABLE ON BOARD.
1402 Hongkong, 18th September, 1876.

Ex *KHIVA.*
LETTS' DIARIES, 1877.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
14d 1620 Hongkong, 10th October, 1876.

NOTICE.
WILLIAMS' WHARF AND GODOWNS will be ready for business from July 6th, 1876, for the use of Steamers and Sailing Vessels.
No Godown charges will be made on any Cargo collected in advance for shipment by Steamer.
SCALE OF CHARGES.
Foreign Steamers $30 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
Coasting Steamers $30 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
Sailing Vessels $20 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
C. C. WILLIAMS, Manager.
tf 1087 Swatow, 10th July, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY (LATE THE P. AND O. FOUNDRY).
All business in connection with the above to be addressed to
A. JOHNSTON, Manager;
or,
KWOK ACHEONG, Proprietor.
3m 1212 Hongkong, 1st August, 1876.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE, PROPRIETORS.
TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

GRAND HOTEL,
No. 20, THE BUND, YOKOHAMA,
AFFORDS EVERY FACILITY FOR VISITORS, Including Ladies' Dining and Sitting Rooms, Private Dining Rooms, &c., &c.
EXCURSIONISTS INTO THE COUNTRY Furnished with all Information, Guides, and Provisions.
BILLIARD SALOON ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.
6m 851 Yokohama, June 1st, 1876.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON, No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
Is now visiting Amoy and Foochow, and will be ABSENT from Hongkong until further notice.
227 Hongkong, 16th September, 1876.

NOTICE.
SAILMAKING DEPARTMENT.
DURING the Temporary Absence of our Mr. W. DOLAN, this DEPARTMENT will be CARRIED ON as heretofore, under the Superintendence of Experienced FOREMEN, who have acted in this capacity under Mr. DOLAN for 13 years.
All Orders in this Branch of Business will have our careful attention.
MACGEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
818 Hongkong, 1st June, 1876.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
DURING my absence, Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. will ASSUME CHARGE of this AGENCY from this date.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1440 Hongkong, 8th September, 1876.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1595 Hongkong, 4th October, 1876.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

Intimations.

JUST RECEIVED,
YELLOW CHARTREUSE, RASPAIL, PEPPERMINT,
ANISETTE DE BORDEAUX,
CURACOA, SECRESTA BITTERS, BENEDICTINE,
CLARET.
St. Julien, St. Emillion, Medoc, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau-Larose.

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876,

With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE. It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI. A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK; also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work.) MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES, AND THE COAST OF CHINA; ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG; besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two Forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c at $3.

*** The Complete Directories, at $5, are all sold, but a few of the Smaller Edition at $3, are still on hand.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO ..... Mr. L. A. de Grana.
SWATOW ..... Messrs. Quelch and Campbell.
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FOOCHOW ..... Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO ..... Messrs. Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
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SHANGHAI ..... Messrs. Kelly & Co.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS ..... Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG ..... Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
TIENTSIN and PEKING ..... Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
NAGASAKI ..... The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA ..... The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA ..... Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
YOKOHAMA ..... Mr. C. D. Moss, *Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA ..... Messrs. J. de Luzaga & Co.
SAIGON ..... Mr. J. H. Bloom, *Independant* Office.
SINGAPORE ..... Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
BANGKOK ..... Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON ..... Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON ..... Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON ..... Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK ..... Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co. 37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS, REFITTED.
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or,
827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

MARRIAGE.

At the Union Church, Hongkong, on the 19th instant, by the Rev. J. Edge, JOHN CALDER, eldest surviving son of John Swanston, Blacksmith, Dunnet, Caithness, to ANNIE, youngest daughter of George Sanderson, 22, Broughton Street, Edinburgh. [1675

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 21st, 1876.

THE rumour among the Chinese to which the *Courier* gives currency—namely, that the Board of Rites and the Board of Censors have memorialised the Throne in condemnation of LI HUNG-CHANG's fulfilment of his diplomatic mission at Chefoo, and praying for his reprimand and degradation—may have some foundation in fact. It is well known that the powerful and able Viceroy is regarded by a large party at Peking with great jealousy and dislike. He is a Chinaman, for one thing, and his acts are therefore the more liable to be misconstrued and misrepresented by the Manchu officials. Then his rise has been exceptionally rapid, and he has been promoted over the heads of some of his enemies—a crime they cannot forgive. His recent elevation to the post of Grand Secretary in succession to WEN-SIANG—a dignity thrust upon him rather than sought for—has probably been the means of still further exasperating his foes, and making them more eager to accelerate his downfall. It is doubtful whether he has many true friends in the Government. The mere fact of his advancement to the post of Grand Secretary does not count for much. It is a customary thing with nearly all despotic Sovereigns to attach influential subjects as closely to them as possible, in order that they may have fewer incentives to become disloyal, or, if disaffected, less opportunity to conspire against the Throne. LI HUNG-CHANG has never yet shown the slightest sign of entertaining any disloyal projects, and all the designs that have been imputed to him have rested on the very slenderest foundation. But it is sufficient for those who envy his good fortune to be able to point to the fact that he has an army at his back which would be obedient to his behest, that he enjoys, in an unusual degree, the confidence and admiration of his countrymen, and that he may, therefore, at some period turn out a possible pretender to the supreme power. It has been conjectured that he was deputed—against his own inclination—to arrange the terms of settlement with Sir THOMAS WADE simply with the hope that all the odium of conceding what might be distasteful to the Chinese would attach itself to him. This may be a great mistake, and probably is, for if the Peking Government did not approve of what he did, it was at liberty to refuse to ratify the Convention. But it is very likely that it was known that any terms he would be able to make would embitter his enemies and rouse them to active manifestations of hostility against him. Should the report that such memorials have been addressed to the Throne as those above mentioned, it is in the last degree improbable that their prayer will be acceded to by their Majesties. To do so would, of course, be to stultify themselves. A mild condemnation of the Memorialists would, therefore, be the most likely result of such a procedure. It might, however, be possible to Celestial ingenuity to so word the condemnatory memorial as to make a slight rent in the Grand Secretary's reputation among the people. In which case, their spite would be gratified and their purpose would be served.

IN spite of frequent convictions, in spite of all the efforts used to guard against it, the destruction of trees and shrubs in this Colony by the natives goes on. It is true that most of the cases brought before the Police Magistrates appear to consist of charges of breaking off branches; but, if perpetually indulged in, the practice can have no other result than that of thinning the already too-scanty vegetation. But it is evident that in the more remote and unfrequented districts, out of the ken of the police, a much more extensive destruction of the trees takes places. Mr. STEWART stated in the Police Court on Thursday he had observed, in going along the road to Stanley recently, that serious havoc had been committed among the young trees and shrubs. These had been cut down in all directions and left to dry. He also mentioned that Ty-tam-took, which was formerly a well wooded district, now assumes a barren aspect. This is very unsatisfactory intelligence. The question is how can the evil be remedied? Inspector DODDS, in reply to the magistrate, said that the road was patrolled by one man only along its entire length. Now, however vigilant the single constable detailed to this duty may be, it would be absolutely impossible for him to prevent depredations of the sort. Could not a few constables be spared occasionally to lie in wait for these mischievous people? It would not be possible, of course, to mount guard over all the trees of the Colony, but it might be arranged for the police to surprise the tree destroyers. This would have a good effect, for if the natives knew that it was possible for a constable to come unexpectedly and at any time upon them, they would be less inclined to commit these depredations. The great paucity of wood on the island, the salutary effect its extension has been shown to have on the climate, and the ravages caused by the typhoons among it are cogent reasons why great pains should be taken to protect it from destruction by the natives. It is to be hoped that the police will keep a sharp look-out for such offenders, and that the progress of the denudation of the outlying districts may be arrested by their vigilance.

THE brief items of news given by the Japanese native newspapers, and reproduced in our columns, often illustrate, in an interesting manner, the steady progress of the Japanese in adopting Western ideas, manners, and customs. Thus, for example, we are told, at one time, of the construction of a new public building in the European style; at another of a body of officials or troops having their hair cut after the fashion of Western people; at another of some spirited extension of newspaper enterprise, or of some new industry being started; at another of a new road or canal being contemplated; while now and then we hear of the Empress visiting schools, of Japanese nobles endowing educational establishments, or of some fresh branch of scientific education being cultivated. In all these and a hundred other ways, some perhaps at first sight trivial, the Japanese are proving that they have a true and correct appreciation of the superiority of Western civilisation to their own. Seldom indeed do we hear of any similar movements on the part of the Chinese. China moves only when impelled. Voluntarily she would make little, if any, real progress. More particularly is this fact noticeable in relation to social and educational advancement. What little progress has been effected by China has been almost entirely material. She is still as firmly wedded as ever to her own manners, laws, and customs as she was before the Treaty of Nanking. A change will come over her in time, but it certainly seems, in the light of past experience, likely to be still far distant. Her conservatism is like a bulwark around her, impenetrable to assault and to be broken through only by constant friction with Western progress in the years to come.

Mr. Dave Carson, the eminent Indian entertainer, who is at present in England organising a company for the East, has (it is stated in a home paper) succeeded in securing the service of Mr. John Morris, whose protean impersonations have been the wonder of London for some time past. The company numbers several artists of celebrity.

A pamphlet called the "Inter-Continental Tunnel" has been published at Madrid, advocating the connection of Africa and Europe by a tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar. It is suggested that the tunnel should start from a point between Tarifa and Algeciras on the Spanish coast, and come out between Ceuta and Tangiers on the African side. The submarine part of the tunnel would be only nine miles long, but with an incline of 1 in 100. The tunnels of approach would be nearly six miles long on each side. The maximum depth of the sea at this point is said to be 3,000 feet; and as a "crust" of 300 feet is to be left between the bottom of the sea and the arch of the tunnel, the latter will have to be 3,300 feet below the level of the sea. The originators of the scheme are of opinion that the cost will not exceed £4,000,000 sterling, and they argue that, with this tunnel and that between Calais and Dover open, there would be an overland route from London to India "without change of carriage," if desired.

The British gunboat *Lily* left this port yesterday for Canton.

The police have been unusually active lately in bringing up batches of petty offenders against the laws. A goodly number of Chinese found without passes or lights at night, and a perfect tribe of hawkers and chair coolies without licences have been brought before the magistrates within the last three days and fined.

SUPREME COURT.

October 20th.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

PIRACY.

The case against Wong Atong, Chin Asing, and Lo Sing, the first and second charged with piracy on the high seas, and the third with received pirated goods, was again resumed.

The jury were Messrs. E. M. da Silva, W. W. Battles, E. E. Sassoon, T. I. Bowler, M. A. da Silva, J. H. Cox, and W. C. E. von Pustau.

Mr. Handley now opened the case for the defence. He said the evidence against the third prisoner was extremely meagre, and he had really nothing to do with the charge except that he had been found in the house where the pirated goods had been discovered. The section under which he had been indicted was extremely sweeping. If any of the jury happened to enter a shop in which was some pirated goods to buy curios they were all liable to apprehension. Now the fact of his being in the house at the time was a mere accident. Other facts were very much in his favour. The morning he was apprehended he was bailed out by two respectable householders for a large amount, and a petition had been sent in signed by nineteen of this neighbours stating that he was a thoroughly respectable man, and had nothing whatever to do with this case. He had other witnesses to call who would tell the same story, and he thought the jury would be bound to acquit him. The evidence against the other prisoners was much stronger, but it rested mainly on the identification of goods which had been found on their junk, and the learned counsel went on to show that the discrepancies in the evidence of identification were most serious. The evidence altogether was such as the jury could not convict upon.

Several witnesses were called who spoke to the uniform good character of the third prisoner.

The Acting Attorney-General having summed up,

His Lordship laid the principal points of the case before the jury at some length.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and, after being absent for a considerable time, found the first and second prisoners guilty by a majority of six to one, and the third not guilty by a majority of six to one.

Sentence was deferred, pending the argument of a point of law as to whether the piracy was committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty.

The sessions were then adjourned till Thursday next.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

October 20th.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

CUTTING SHRUBS.

Ng Asam, a married woman, was fined 50 cents for the unlawful possession of some shrubs near the Albany.

A NUISANCE.

P.C. W. Gould summoned U Awong, carpenter, occupying house No. 9, Wellington Street, for unlawfully, and without the special permission of H.E. the Governor, carrying on the noisome, dangerous, and offensive trade of boiling oil and tar, to the detriment of the contiguous buildings, contrary to the Ordinance.

The constable said he was on duty at Wellington Street at about 11 a.m. when he heard an alarm of fire and saw smoke coming from the defendant's house. He went to the place and noticed that a fire had been made on the floor of the shop, and that a pan containing oil and resin had been boiled. From some cause the ingredients took fire, which was, however, put out.

The defendant said his brother was master of the shop and was absent. He was left in charge. He was away yesterday, and one of the shopmen boiled the oil and resin in order to place it over some wooden articles.

The defendant was fined $10.

NO PASS OR LIGHT.

Eight Chinese charged with having no passes or lights were fined 10 cents each, twelve more were fined 25 cents each for also having no passes or lights, and one was fined 50 cents.

THE TABLES TURNED.

The master of house No. 112, Wing-lok Street was summoned by Indian constable No. 602, for forcing his way on to the Canton Steamer Wharf and making use of indecent and impudent language towards him on the arrival of the steamer.

The defendant denied the charge and said the constable had a cane slashing away with and struck him. Because he asked him the reason, the constable struck him again and took him to the European constable, who advised the prosecutor to release him and get out a summons.

The prosecutor denied striking, and said he had no cane.

P.C. Campbell said the constables at the gate generally have canes, but he could not say whether the prosecutor on this occasion had one or not.

The Indian Sergeant on the gate with the prosecutor said he did have a cane, and he had one also.

The defendant was discharged, and the constable fined $2.

BEFORE F. STEWART, ESQ.

BREACH OF ORDINANCE.

The Acting Registrar-General summoned Li Asing, tenant of house No. 89, Queen's Road Central, for unlawfully and knowingly furnishing untrue particulars to the Registrar-General respecting the tenants of the upper floor of house No. 34, Wing On lane, contrary to Section XXX. Ordinance 7 of 1866.

This case came up the other day under a different section of the ordinance and under a different charge. That charge falling through, a fresh summons was got out as above.

Mr. Brereton, as before, attended to defend.

The evidence in this was simply a repetition of that in the old charge, and the result of the hearing was that the defendant was fined $100.

TWICE BAPTISED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—May I ask you to be good enough to give publicity to the following facts:—

On the 26th December, 1872, my child was baptised in the Protestant Cathedral by the Rev. R. H. Kidd, the Colonial Chaplain, and on the 20th June last, the child, then a little over three years of age, was taken by the Roman Catholic Bishop, and baptised, without our knowledge or sanction, which could never have been obtained. It happened in this wise. On the date already mentioned, the child was taken by the nurse on a message to the Convent, and while there, was by the orders of the aforesaid priest, taken from the nurse and baptised in the Roman Catholic faith. He said the child was feverish, and the nuns were going to bathe its head with cold water, at the same time asking the nurse if she was a Romanist. On her replying in the negative, she was kept out of the way while the ceremony was being performed, of which she was totally ignorant. A short time elapsed, when the child was brought back by the nuns, with a handkerchief over its head, strongly impregnated with scent, and very cold.

On the 7th October my wife had occasion to call at the Convent, when she met the aforesaid priest, who informed her in a triumphant tone that her daughter was no longer a Protestant, as he himself had baptised her at the Italian Convent on the date mentioned; at which she was very much surprised and annoyed, which he, perceiving, advised her not to inform her husband of the occurrence.

The following day my wife went to the Italian Convent to obtain convincing proof that what the Catholic Bishop had told her was correct, and was informed by two nuns, Sister Claudia and Sister Allison, that they were happy to say it was quite true, thus corroborating the Bishop's statement made to her on the previous day.

The child being baptised in both religions, which stands, according to law, the first baptism or the last?

Thanking you for inserting this letter.

I am, &c.,
H.

Hongkong, October 20th, 1876.

The death, at the seat of Lord Bolton, in Hampshire, is announced of the eminent historical painter, Joseph Frank, at the age of thirty-eight years. The fine arts in Austria are said to have lost in him one of their noblest representatives.

THE CONDITION OF STANLEY STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I think I read the other day in your paper a complaint about the state of Wellington Street; the condition the street is in is certainly not a very good one, but if you would just take a stroll through Stanley Street, I think you would arrive at the conclusion that Wellington Street compares rather favourably with Stanley Street. It is a great oversight on the part of the government that the street is not looked after and the drains properly cleaned; they are all choked, with the exception of those at the corner of D'Aguilar Street, and the stench is most offensive, enough to give the fever to those who live near, for which certainly some one is responsible. During the past six or seven years nothing has been done to the eastern part of the street, while the western part has not been touched during the last ten years. The street is now being levelled to a certain extent by some coolies who have to remove rubbish from one of the houses under repair, and who find it very convenient and easy to throw it in the street, thus saving themselves the trouble of carrying it away.

I wish our worthy Surveyor-General would visit one of the entertainments, now and then given at the Temperance Hall, and I am confident that he would give orders the very next morning to have the street properly put in order, and the drains looked after.

Yours, &c.,
L.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1876.

THE ALLEGED CRUELTY AT SEA.

DISCHARGE OF THE PRISONERS FROM CUSTODY.

At the Police Court yesterday morning, before the Hon. C. May, Thomas Peabody, John H. Snow, and Charles Stafford, the captain and officers of the *C. O. Whitmore*, surrendered to their bail.

Mr. Brereton appeared for the prisoners and said—I attend before your Worship for the purpose of asking for a further postponement of the case, as the inquiry at the Consulate is still proceeding and may not be closed for two or three days, or possibly a week more. Since I came up here I have ascertained from Mr. Dennys and other sources that the action taken by the Consul has been withdrawn, in which case it will be unnecessary to proceed.

Mr. Dennys—I don't think you got that information from me.

Mr. Brereton—Some action has been taken which would render the proceedings before your Worship unnecessary.

Mr. Dennys—I am perfectly ready not to object to the postponement. It would only be right, however, as I am here, that I should tell your Worship that for reasons of late, considering the existing circumstances as regards the Ashburton Treaty, recently advised, the Consul instructs me to withdraw from further proceedings at present for the rendition of the accused. I leave it, therefore, wholly with your Worship and the British Government acting together to say whether or not you will detain these men. Certain informations have been sworn before you, and you have discretionary power, I submit, to detain them. But I do not ask you to do that, I ask you simply to exercise your discretion in the matter. Were there no sworn informations before your Worship I should immediately withdraw, and the whole thing falls to the ground. But there are certain sworn informations, and I ask you to do what you think fit. I am not asking you to detain these men, and I am not asking you to discharge them.

His Worship—Your instructions seem to be rather vague. It is quite certain the Consul has asked, in very definite language, to withdraw from the case.

Mr. Dennys—That is what I do now.

His Worship—Then I have no power to act differently from the application the Consul makes.

Mr. Brereton—The Consul must either withdraw or proceed. The way Mr. Dennys puts it, and which your Worship characterised as very vague, strikes me in the same way. The Consul has to withdraw his application or go on.

Mr. Dennys—There is no prosecution.

Mr. Brereton—Well, your Worship cannot act as prosecutor. If the Consul here proceeds the case has to go on.

Mr. Dennys—Mr. Brereton the other day strongly objected to my appearing here, and said I had no *locus standi* and that the Consul had no right to take part in the prosecution.

His Worship—Well, Mr. Brereton may have had that idea, and so may I; but, if so, the Supreme Court set us in the position of knowing you had *locus standi*.

Mr. Dennys—I am very glad to hear it.

His Worship—There is no question now on that.

Mr. Brereton—As Mr. Dennys has been allowed to appear he cannot make anything of that point. The action he takes is to throw the whole responsibility on your Worship as to whether you proceed or not. If the Consul thinks proper to withdraw, let him do so.

His Worship—Very fortunately I am in possession of information that the Consul has applied in very definite language that the proceedings be stopped, and I do not see that the magistrate can in any way carry on further inquiries in the matter. I simply say that, and discharge the prisoners.

Mr. Brereton—That was just what I was going to ask your Worship.

His Worship—The prisoners are discharged.

Mr. Dennys—I hope your Worship does not suppose I was opposing the discharge. I simply say you had sworn informations before you, obtained apart from the Consul, on which you could act as you saw fit. With regard to the Consul, the Consul withdraws.

His Worship—Well, I do not think it necessary for me to say anything further. The prisoners are discharged.

THE CONSULAR INQUIRY.

The inquiry at the United States' Consulate as to the application of the men to be discharged from the ship, on the ground of cruelty and unusual treatment, was resumed in the afternoon before D. H. Bailey, Esq., Consul.

Mr. Dennys appeared for the applicants, and Mr. Brereton for Captain Peabody and the officers.

Mr. Dennys asked to be allowed to add a few questions to his cross-examination. This was allowed.

Capt. Peabody said—The men's hands have got well again. I poulticed them and cured them. It is not a fact that they were sea boils. They were salt water boils at first, but the poison got into them. I know it is an American law that all ships going round the Cape of Good Hope are bound to carry lime juice, and the captain to see it served out everyday. I had no lime juice served out. We had it on the ship, but did not require it at all. The men said they did not want it. They had fresh food every day, potatoes, and things like that. They had no scurvy. I do not know I am bound to see the lime juice served out whether the men want it or require it or not. If I had taken them down and choked them to make them drink it I suppose you would have had another charge against me. The men commenced to eat salt beef when three or four days out. They had potatoes, onions, and pickles all the way. They said they would not drink lime juice, so I didn't give it them. I did not know the law provided that a captain neglecting to serve out lime juice is liable to a fine of $100 for each offence. I did not give vinegar out, but whenever they wanted it they came and the steward filled their bottle. Nothing was weighed out on that ship. They had as much as they could eat. They could have come for lime juice just as they did for vinegar. I went down the lazarette every two hours during the day while Ellwood was confined and ordered the first mate to go down every two hours during his watch, and the second mate during his watch. It was in the second mate's watch Ellwood was released. He ought to have been visited at four o'clock by the mate. It was five when I went down. The last time I visited him before was eight o'clock on the previous day. I had then not the slightest idea he had venereal. The lazarette is not a confined place as regards fresh air, there is fully as much ventilation as in the forecastle. At eight o'clock on the 4th, when I went down the hatch, ventilator, and doors were open. I went down the hatch. I might be there five or ten minutes. I merely looked at him, asked him if he was comfortable, and if he wanted anything. He said no, and I came up again. He did not appear to be delirious, and had not made himself in a mess. On the following morning he stunk so bad I could not put him in the forecastle. He stink from the time he came on the ship. The sailors themselves complained. He smelt a great deal worse on that day than when he came on the ship. He smelt worse on the evening of the 4th. I suppose it came from his breath. I put him in the carpenter's shop because no one slept there. The carpenter worked there.

By Mr. Brereton—Vegetables were served out during the whole voyage. The men got broth and soup, as much as they could eat. I never gave out lime juice since I have been on a ship. I told the man to come for it.

By the Consul—When Ellwood was on the boat there was a rope fastened to one foot and passed under the boat and fastened to the other. He was 5 feet 7 inches in height. He appeared to me a well proportioned man. There was nothing dwarfish about any part. He would weigh about 160 lb. or 170 lb. when he came aboard. The boat is very flat in the middle. The width of the top would be 5 ft. or 6 ft., and the bottom would be the same width in the middle. The distances from the keel to the gunwale would be 2 ft. 6 in. or 3 ft. On the first time Ellwood was on the boat about four hours or a little more. His feet were tied with what we call scent, a soft flat rope. The piece of rope we used was about 8 ft. long. The part of the boat where we tied him his feet would not be more than three feet apart. The rope was not taut. He had a good foot clear, so that he could move his feet a foot either way. He could spread his feet out about 4 ft. At no time during the period he was on the boat was there less rope. I tied the rope myself. He was only tied the first time. I unlashed his hands before he got off the boat. I know nothing of him before I shipped him. I sent for a cook, carpenter, and second mate, and the shipping-master sent them. I sent a telegram for them to John da Costa, Waterloo-road, Liverpool. He is shipping-master to the American Consulate. I sent the telegram about two days before we sailed, and in answer to that telegram this man came up with my present carpenter. They arrived about six o'clock on Friday night. At eight o'clock on Saturday morning, the ship went out of dock. I did not see John da Costa in reference to Ellwood. I had never heard of Ellwood before. The advance Ellwood got was paid to his boarding master. Ellwood was second mate of a ship in Liverpool for about six weeks before he joined. The ship's name *Edward O'Brien*. I am well acquainted with it. He left a ship in Dublin. He had come from Philadelphia.

The captain marked out on a model of a boat the position in which Ellwood was. He was two hours in the centre and two more on the stern.

Charles Stafford, sworn, said—I am a Swede. I am now second mate on the *C. O. Whitmore*. My age is 31. I have been at sea 18 years. I joined the ship at Cardiff. I shipped as able seaman at the American Consulate. I have been second mate in three or four vessels. I have sailed in one English ship. After the crew joined at Cardiff and just before the ship sailed Wright told me he would not go in the ship for they were all Dutchmen before the mast. No one else said anything to me. Wright came and asked me if I was not going to knock off and I said no. He said I was no man if I went in the ship. All the men wanted to leave. None of the others asked me the join them besides Wright. The captain never told me to beat any of the crew. I did not hear him tell the mate to beat them. I never saw the captain beat any of the crew with a belaying pin. I saw him hit one of them once with his hand. I never saw the second mate hit any one with a belaying pin. I never saw the captain kick any one. I never saw him strike Johnson with a belaying pin, but I saw him strike him with a rope. It is not true that Wright saw me strike Ereshson with a belaying pin. I struck him with a rope's end. I never kicked Andersen. I tore the shoulder of his shirt off him once. When we were coming into the harbour I told him to lift the chain over the windlass. He said "Why the — don't you say so, if you want it done?" I took hold of him by the shoulder, and said I don't want any of you to answer me in that way, and he jumped away. It is not true I knocked Beck down, and kicked him, or that I struck him as he was running away up the rigging. I did not kick him in the side while I had a pair of hard shoes on. I never had hard shoes on. I struck him with a rattan once. He was at the wheel, and had gone four points out of the wind. I did not say "If no one was there to see me I would kill you." I did not make that threat. I had a little stick in my hand knocking the coal dust off my clothes. He was hauling on the topsail-sheet and then he let it go, and the chain fell on the deck, and went 2 in. into the plank. Then I struck him. I never saw Captain Peabody act cruelly to any of the crew. It is usual for one man to be told off to furl the jib. It is easily done. I knew Ellwood while he was on the ship. The first night he came on board he said he was not fit to go on a long voyage. I did not see anything the matter with him. He smelt badly all the time. I believe the smell came from sores on his body. I remember Ellwood being brought up from the lazarette in a very filthy condition. I was present. He was stripped of his clothes and washed. I saw sores on him. He had venereal disease. I have seen a good deal of the disease. There are not many crews but what some of them have it. I saw little marks all over his body, some broken out and some healed up. That was the first time I saw these marks. I saw no marks which appeared to be the result of blows. The crew were treated better than on any other ship considering the sort of sailors they were.

By Mr. Dennys—I have been sailing in American ships fourteen years. I am not a naturalised American citizen. I have a home in Oregon, Coos's Bay, in Coos County. I have been second mate for about five years. I came from Antwerp before I joined the *C. O. Whitmore*, in an English ship. That was the first time I heard of the *C. O. Whitmore*. There were ten seamen on the vessel, only one an Englishman. It is the custom in the States to speak of Germans, Swedes, and most Continental sailors as Dutchmen. It was the Englishman who said he did not want to go because there were so many Dutchmen. The Dutchmen gave no reason. They said they would rather go to gaol than in the ship. He went on board just as the vessel was being hauled off. The crew all joined together. We were towed out into Penarth Roads. The captain was ashore during this time. The crew did not do anything until they let go the anchor. That was about an hour after leaving dock. The next piece of work they had to do was to rig out the jibboom. Half of the crew were engaged with that and half setting up the main rigging, and getting the ship ready. We left the dock about eight o'clock in the morning. The crew worked until two or three o'clock and then they knocked off. The mate and second mate, Ellwood, superintended them. I was working on the main rigging putting some seizing on when the crew all came aft. The mate asked them if they would not go to work, and they said no. I had seen nothing before that. The crew were all on the top-gallant-forecastle, except two up aloft and one on the jibboom bending sails. They were clearing away gear on the forecastle. The mate was aft in the cabin. I was standing on the rail at the main rigging. I could not see into the cabin, but I saw the mate come out. The steward and cook were in their proper places. The carpenter was working on the deck. When the crew all came aft, they were not called. One of the men stayed aloft. The first words I heard were "Are you not going to work." Up to that time none of them had spoken to the mate. They had to pass me and they all stopped there. I say the first words I heard were "Are you not going to work." The carpenter did not come. The second mate stayed forward on the forecastle. I don't know what he was doing. Standing at the cabin door I could make myself heard to the top-gallant forecastle. The mate did not call the second mate. No one called the crew aft. The mate told them if they would not work to go to the forecastle till the captain came on board. They went to the forecastle and the mate shut the door. I maintained my position all this time on the rail. I saw all the crew did when they came aft and what the mate did, and heard what the mate said. The crew refused duty and said they would not work. That was aft, alongside the main-mast. They said they would go to gaol sooner than go in the ship. The crew did not say a single word until the mate spoke to them. I do not know how long he had been in the cabin. Almost immediately before he came out of the cabin, I saw him round the deck. He gave his order to the second mate. He was working aft himself setting up the main rigging. He had two men to help him. One of them put the seizing on after it was all taut. They had to pull the halyards. Some times the mate helped them. He told them what to do. I don't know where the mate went after this was done. He may have gone forward. I don't know how long he was in the cabin before the men came aft. When he came out to speak to the men he had nothing in his hand. There was nothing to be afraid off. The crew did not use any threats. They all went forward when they were told, and I kept up my work. I don't know whether it was the mate or second mate who locked them up. I heard nothing more than what I have said. They did not say a word about the Consul. I don's know how it was the men all came aft together unless they had it talked over at dinner. They call them all Dutchmen when they can't speak English plainly. I did think it curious when the Englishman came to me and said they were all Dutchmen before the mast, but what could I do to it? I can't think of any reason why the others knocked off work. I suppose they wanted to get ashore and have three weeks in chokee for it. It is common on some American ships for the sailors to say they want to see the Consul. I never saw a captain refuse it yet. That would be an easier way of getting ashore than simply saying they would go to gaol.

The inquiry was then adjourned until ten o'clock on Monday.

REVIEW.

Compass Deviation in Iron Ships Described Practically. By R. M. TALBOT. Acting Man Shipg.

ANY work which helps, in however small a degree, the mariner to surmount the many difficulties and dangers of navigation must prove acceptable in nautical circles. The brochure under notice has been written, the author states, in his modest preface, to enable commanders of iron vessels to elucidate the mystery of the errors of their compasses. A perusal of his work will convince the reader that these causes are both numerous and not easily to be imagined. The importance of some guide in the matter will be easily perceived. The author first shows what it is necessary for a commander of an iron ship to know in order to perform his duty satisfactorily, and then enters at some length into the construction and adjustment of the compasses. He next explains the proper position for compasses in a ship, and points out that no advantage is derivable from having an unusual number of them on board. He then discusses the deviation of the compasses, and describes the difference between hard and soft iron considered magnetically. Deviation from all possible causes is discoursed upon and explained, and methods pointed out for neutralising or avoiding its effect. The remarks are made clearer by diagrams, which, though rather roughly executed, are sufficiently clear for the purpose, and the work is full of valuable technical information which navigators will no doubt find very useful. The subject is, unfortunately, far too little understood, and, considering its grave importance and the numerous disasters that have taken place owing to ignorance of the causes leading to compass deviation, it is to be hoped that every effort made to diffuse information thereon will be attended with success. The uninitiated little dream how susceptible the compasses are to local attraction. The coast of the island of St. Helena is, we believe, strongly attractive, and at some periods that of Ceylon exercises a similar effect. The rocks on the shores of the Auckland Islands also have an extraordinary magnetic power, and have been known to cause a deviation of nearly two points in the compasses of vessels passing close to them. The proximity of another iron ship or of iron buildings on shore likewise produces a perceptible effect on the compasses. The question is, however, one into which we have no need to go further. Mr. Talbot places it in a clear and lucid form in his little book, which should be in the possession of all commanders of iron vessels. We trust that his attempt to extend information on the question will meet with the appreciation and success it deserves.

SHANGHAI.

There is a rumour at the Tao-tai's Yamên that the Board of Rites and the Board of Censors have memorialised the Throne in terms strongly condemnatory of Li Hung-chang's fulfilment of his diplomatic responsibilities, and praying for his reprimand and degradation. It is further said that the Memorials in question will appear in the *Peking Gazette* shortly.

It is with great satisfaction we record an illustration of true charity as practised by a native gentleman in the most unostentatious manner. While still young he left his native land for America, where he remained fifteen years. During this period he graduated at a college and theological seminary, and subsequently took a full medical course, making the eye and ear his speciality, in which department we understand, he attained great skill. He has lately returned to this country, and although his principal duties lie in quite a different direction, yet he finds time to extend to his countrymen the benefits of the healing art as practiced in the West. Every Sunday morning he is to be seen at one of the missionary establishments hard at work surrounded by a large group of patients. It would be well for China if such rare examples were more common.—*Courier.*

YEDO.

The following items translated from native papers are out from the *Japan Mail*:—

A cloth weaving factory is to be built near the foreign paper-mill at Oji, Tôkiô.

About one hundred thousand dollars' worth of bullion enters the Mint every day, and work is actively continued from seven in the morning until five in the evening.

The Minister of Home Affairs is about to forward an official letter of congratulation to the Government of the United States on the success of the Philadelphia Exhibition.

We hear the rumour that foreigners employed by Japanese will be permitted to reside only in the houses of their employers, unless, of course, they live in the foreign settlements.

On account of the extensive trade in silk this year the tea business has been comparatively dull, but we hear from Shidzuoka that orders are coming from America for large quantities of tea.

It is expected that the custom of binding prisoners will hereafter be abolished and they will be handcuffed instead, ropes only being tied round their waists or fastened to their girdles.

On the 30th ultimo Mr. Hayakawa, an official of high rank, was summarily dismissed from his position in Tôkiô Saibansho, and farther, as he was leaving his office, was arrested by the police and taken to prison. It has not transpired what charge is made against him.

THE DANGERS OF YACHTING.

Mr. Somes Story writes:—"Sailing and yachting are considered by some people to be rather dangerous amusements. I have not had much experience myself, but after what has occurred lately I must believe that in the Solent they are especially so. Wishing to go for a short sail on Saturday with my brother and sisters, I chartered a small vessel named the *Yarra Yarra*, managed by a very intelligent boatman, who offered to take us wherever we liked. I decided on Stokes Bay, which is on the English Coast, nearly opposite Ryde. After a deal of tacking we got within half of a mile of the shore, when the boatman, stating that he had plenty of fishing lines and bait on board, we decided to anchor there and see if we could get any sport with the whiting. About two miles to the east I noticed a number of tents, and frequently heard the sound of guns being fired. We continued fishing with very good sport in fancied security till half-past four, when a loud whizzing in the air and a sudden splash in the water not eight feet from where I was standing announced that something rather unusual had occurred I turned round to demand an explanation from the boatman, and saw him rush to the anchor, pull it in, and set the sails. To my amazement he stated we had nearly been struck by a shot, and our emotions till we were some distance off the spot were far from pleasant. Whether this is a common occurrence or not is a problem I shall not endeavour to solve myself, as I shall take care to give Stokes Bay a very wide berth for the future; and as there are, perhaps, others who have as great a dislike as myself to being made a target of, I think the best way of giving publicity to the danger is by writing to you. I have no means of ascertaining from where the shot came, but if this is seen by the authorities who have charge of the firing parties about that part and causes them to be more careful for the future, it may be the means of preventing a similar occurrence that might prove more disastrous to others than it has to me."

In speaking at a banquet given at Domfront to the French Ministers of the Interior and Public Works, M. de Marcère said that the Republic would give rest to France. He spoke of the Republic as founded, and alluded in high terms to the sincerity and integrity of Marshal MacMahon.

A correspondent of *The Times* gives three reasons to show that in reference by neutrals in the care of the sick and wounded acts detrimentally, not only to the populations engaged in warfare, but to the world at large:—First, it is a distinct encouragement to war, by making it easier and less expensive to the nations engaged. Next time a European Government declares war its calculations will be based on the certainty of receiving English help, and ambulance estimates will be spent on deadly warmaterial. Secondly, it is an encouragement to war, by making it less hateful, because less horrible, to the folks who stay at home. Thirdly, it prolongs war, by patching up wounded men to go and fight again, and get a second shot at those who had escaped them once.

LITERARY AND ART GOSSIP.

Pope's famous villa at Twickenham is for sale.

Mr. Francis George Heath has a third edition of his "Fern Paradise" in the press.

The "Personal Life of Albrecht Dürer," by the late Mr. H. F. Holt is to be published shortly.

The decease at Rome, at the age of eighty-seven, is mentioned of the painter John Baptist Canevari.

Messrs. W. & R. Chambers have in preparation an "Elementary Manual of Animal Physiology," by Dr. John G. McKendrick.

The casts of all the sculptures excavated at Olympia have been finished, and are now placed in the rotunda of the old museum

THE JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

The *Jewish Chronicle* says:—News has arrived from Roumania which is very distressing. Since the installation of the Bratiano Ministry, orders have been despatched to the prefects and sub-prefects throughout the country to see that the laws respecting "vagabondage" (which had hitherto been to a great extent in abeyance) should be strictly carried out. The term "vagabond" is merely an euphemism for "Jew." In various villages orders have been given that Jews keeping taverns or dealing in spirits shall remove within a given number of days. Nor is this ordinance confined to those dealing in spirits, since on the 31st of July, a baker named Brunhotz (who is said to be an Austrian subject), residing in Gatisnescia, had his cart, horses, and all the bread which he had sent for sale to a neighbouring village, seized, under the pretext that he had no right to trade—a pretext which was held valid by the authorities. In Clipicesco, a Jew named Salmon, who for twenty years had carried on the business of brick-maker, who was much respected in his neighbourhood, had orders to close his yard and leave the village, and numerous families in these districts have also been ordered to remove. Reports are circulated about the country that the Jews will be forced to quit bodily the rural communes, and take up their abode in the towns, while in the towns they seem to fear that the repressive measures carried out in the villages will soon be extended to the towns themselves. No doubt, fear, unfortunately but too well justified, exaggerates to a certain degree the probabilities of the case; but in these days of commercial treaties it is at any rate to be hoped that no Power, great or small, will follow the fatal example of Austria in allowing its Jewish subjects in Roumania to fall under the provisions relating to "vagabondage," which are likely to expose them to the direst sufferings.

The batteries under the command of Colonel Sterling, Major Gore, and Major Thornhill, B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, will leave Woolwich for India in October, and will be followed by the other batteries of the Brigades in December or January. They are to relieve A Brigade, which, after 12 years' service in India, are coming home to be stationed at Woolwich. The head-quarters of the B Brigade and most of the batteries will be stationed at Umballah. D, F, and G batteries of the 24th Brigade Royal Artillery will return to Woolwich on Saturday from Shoeburyness, where they have been pursuing the annual course of gun practice.

The customary ceremony of opening the Nile has taken place at Cairo in the presence of the principal Ministers and officials and a crowd of several thousand persons. This ceremony is held when the river attains a certain height. As opening it out to admit its fertilising waters to the numerous canals spread all over Lower Egypt. The effigy of a woman in gorgeous apparel, and bedecked with jewellery, is floated down the stream, and money is distributed to the natives present, in token of the riches and abundance that will result wherever the Nile flows. There is every appearance of a good Nile this year, and therefore the prospects of the cotton and grain crops are favourable.

The correspondence of Napoleon III. with his foster sister, Madame Hortense Cornu, has been bequeathed by the deceased lady to the Paris Bibliothèque Nationale, with the condition that the letters are not to be published until 1885. Madame Cornu was a true friend to the late Emperor, and during his captivity at Ham greatly assisted him in his writings by sending him books of reference, correcting his proofs, and otherwise helping his literary labours. These letters are therefore of considerable interest, the first being written when Napoleon III. was only ten years old, and the last two months before his death. English readers may remember that some of the correspondence has already appeared in Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's "Life of Napoleon III." Ancent the Bonaparte family, the last survivor of the English guard in charge of Napoleon I. at St. Helena has died near Tewkesham, at the age of ninety-three.

A few weeks ago a strong beaver was shot near Wittenberg, though none had been seen in that neighbourhood during the last 20 years. This animal is supposed to be a descendant of the old family of beavers which has been settled for more than a hundred years in the so-called Biberlache, near Barby, not far from Madgeburg. Its old ancestral grounds and buildings are carefully described in Reichenbach's "Fauna." Beavers are certainly growing very scarce in Germany, but a few scions of the old family are known to survive in the Duchy of Anhalt, in Bavaria, and Bohemia. They are extremely shy and reserved, and never venture out except by night to collect food. Beaver mothers have seldom more than twins, and as they generally die young—a beaver of 15 is looked upon as a patriarch—it is feared that the noble race of beavers, at least in Europe, may soon share the fate of the Bourbons. Beavers in Siberia and North America supply our market with excellent skins, but their blood is not considered so pure as that of the European beaver.

Among the novelties in stage effect in the tremendous operatic trilogy (exclusive of a prologue) produced by Herr Richard Wagner at the Theatre Royal, Utopia—or Bayreuth—I notice (says "G. A. S." in the *Illustrated London News*) that a fog is simulated by means of steam. Ah! if Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Mathews had only thought of this happy expedient when, ever so many years ago, they brought out the "Midsummer Night's Dream," at old Covent Garden. It was a sumptuously "mounted" spectacle; but the scene-painter could devise no better means of representing mist than by lowering from the "flies" nicely graduated sheets of gauze, the interposition of which rendered the characters more and more indistinct. On the other hand, there was once a remarkable effect of fog during the performance of a Christmas pantomime on the other side of the water. It was at "Queen Victoria's Own Theatre," indeed, as Mrs. Brown would say. The establishment at Bayreuth may be called Herr Wagner's or King Ludwig's "own theatre," just as you please. Well! at the "Vic." Mr. Cave was just in the act of singing a "patter" song in front of a gorgeously illuminated transformation scene, when suddenly the whole house—stage, auditorium, and all—was veiled in a deep, dirty, orange-coloured mist. And then everybody began to cough violently. It was the most naturally brumous effect that I had ever witnessed; but, in this instance, no steam was employed to produce the illusion. The darkness was simply due to the *real London fog* which had poured into the house from the New Cut, to see the pantomime.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

FRIDAY, 20th October.

Both kinds of Bengal drug have been placed to-day at lower rates; Patna at $583½ and Benares at $555.

Per P.M.S.S. Co.'s steamship *Great Republic*, for Yokohama, &c.:—

For Yokohama 13 pkgs. Safflower, 15 pkgs. Zinc, 109 pkgs. Iron, 63 pkgs. Iron Wire, 20 flasks Quicksilver, 5,649 bags Sugar, 894 pkgs. Merchandise, 50 boxes Treasure (200,000). For San Francisco 325 Empty Quicksilver Flasks, 109 pkgs. Tea, 1,000 bags Rice, 60 bags Sugar, 327 bags Coffee, 60 boxes Nutmegs, 95 boxes Prepared Opium, 2,183 pkgs. Merchandise. For Callao 10 pkgs. Merchandise, 2 pkgs. Patna Opium, 14 pkgs. Malwa Opium, 6 pkgs. Silks. For Boston 12 pkgs. Merchandise. For New York 204 bales Silk, 1 pkg. Merchandise, and 30 half-chests Tea.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/10½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight. 3/10½ to 3/11
Bank Bills, at 5 months' sight 3/11½
Credits, at 6 months' sight 4/0
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/0
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight 233
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight 233
ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, sight 75
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 76½ to 77

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—19 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$600 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,600 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 15 per share, nominal.
Chinese Insurance Company,—$208 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$590 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$160 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—35 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—16 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 74 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$45 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£106.

SALES ON OCTOBER 20TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

White Wax—3 pieces, at $61.00, by Tsong Shun Chun to travelling trader.
Black Peas—50 bags, at $2.65, by Chun Chong Chong to travelling trader.
Black Dates—20 bags, at $5.00, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.
Liquorice—20 bundles, at $6.40, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.
White Wax—5 pieces, at $59.50, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.
Shellfish—30 bags, at $12.00, by Kwong Tai Chong to travelling trader.
China Root—100 packages, at $2.30, by Kwong Hang Tai to travelling trader.
Green Peas—50 piculs, at $2.10, by Tung Chong Yue to local trader.
Mushrooms—22 cases, at $42.00, by Tung Chong Yue to local trader.
Garroo Wood—3 cases, at $68.00, by Yee Shun Tai to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER AND CO.'S REGISTER.)

OCTOBER 20TH.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.172
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.100
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.089
Thermometer—9 A.M.	80.
Thermometer—1 P.M.	81½
Thermometer—4 P.M.	81
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	77
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	78
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	78
Thermometer—Maximum	82
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	78

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

OCTOBER 20TH.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONG-KONG. Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONG-KONG. On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY. Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY. On date at 10 A.M.	SHANG-HAI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANG-HAI. On date at 10 A.M.	NAGA-SAKI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	NAGA-SAKI. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.06	30.16	29.80	30.11	30.06	30.23	29.96	30.08
Thermometer attached	83.0	79.5	—	—	72.0	73.0	73.0	69.2
Direction of Wind	Calm	E	NE	NNE	NW	calm	NNW	NNE
Force	0	4	4	3	2	0	2	2
Dry Thermometer	82.0	78.0	80.0	77.0	78.0	73.5	79.9	67.2
Wet Thermometer	74.0	75.0	74.0	70.0	66.0	69.0	67.6	56.6
Weather	b.c.	b.a.	b.	b.	m.s.	m.s.	b.c.	b.m.
Hours' Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 4 to 5 moderate 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Bad, threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens, and hundreds.

ADVICE.—"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS." [A261 1362 Aug. 26.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
EX RECENT ARRIVALS.
NEW BOOKS: WORKS of REFERENCE, NOVELS, SCHOOL BOOKS, PRESENTATION BOOKS, and MUSIC BOOKS.
DAWSON'S LONDON-MADE BOOTS and VIENNA BOOTS, large assortment.
DINNER SERVICES, in great variety.
DESSERT SERVICES and BREAKFAST SERVICES.
Fine CUT GLASSWARE, in many designs.
GASELIERS, Table LAMPS, Ship's Side LAMPS, Mast-head LAMPS, Cabin Suspension LAMPS, and Bulkhead CANDLESTICKS.
STATIONERY, De la Rue's, Waterlow's, &c.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, of all descriptions.
Bass's ALE, in Quarts and Pints, by Cameron and Saunders. Guinness's STOUT, in Quarts and Pints, by E. Burke. Bass's ALE, in Hogsheads and Kilderkins. Kinahan's LL WHISKY, Bourbon WHISKY, Glenlivet WHISKY.
CHAMPAGNE, Krug's First Quality. Pints and Quarts. Sparkling MOSELLE, in Pints and Quarts. Still HOCKS, different Brands.
After Dinner and Breakfast CLARETS.
White's White Seal and other SHERRIES.
Fine OLD PORT. Very Choice OLD BRANDY, bottled here in 1862.
Crosse & Blackwell's GILMAN'S STORES.
CONDIMENTS and DELICACIES of every kind. Prime Quality American BEEF, in Casks 200 lbs. and 100 lbs. Prime Quality American PORK, in Casks 200 lbs., 100 lbs., and 25 lbs. Finest quality French BUTTER, in 1lb. bottles.
California Family STORES, all descriptions.
Muntz's Yellow METAL SHEATHING, assorted sizes. Brown SHEATHING FELT and BOILER FELT. Hubbuck's Assorted PAINTS and OIL, Crane's Lubricating OIL. Peacock's Composition PAINT. TALLOW. White Brothers' PORTLAND CEMENT. FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY. T. and D. Henry's CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 5. Best Russian ROPE, all sizes.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
978 Hongkong, 26th June, 1876.

FOR SALE.
CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.
"WEISSLACK."
$19 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$8 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$9 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

NOTICE.
JUST RECEIVED, a FRESH SUPPLY of MACKIE'S EXCHANGE TABLES, 3/4 to 6/4.
PRICE $4.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1428 Hongkong, 6th September, 1876.

FOR SALE.
SCHIEDAM GIN, in Stone Jars. AVH GIN, in White Glass Bottles. Wolfe's Schiedam, Schnapp's Champagne, Beer, and Lager Beer. Hostetter's, Pomeranian, Cocktail, and Boonekamp Bitters. Sour Kraut, in Jars. Powdered Chocolate, in Bottles.
SMALL KEGS PRIME HAMBURG SALT PORK, BEEF, and COD FISH.
J. F. SCHEFFER, 54, Praya Central.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.
THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper $1.50
Neatly Bound $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, *vid* SUEZ CANAL	Wallace (str.)		Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-day, at noon.
Do.	Peep o'Day	Kettle	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Duke of Abercorn	Dalrymple	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	On or about 20th inst.
Do.	Soterio	Jarvis	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Joachim Christian	Reimers	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Ascalon	Bain	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	Parana	Luien		Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Lucia	Crowley	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Queensberry	Honing	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Hoogly	W. Frost	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Denbighshire	D. Williams	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *vid* YOKOHAMA	Gaelic (str.)		Hongkong	O. & O. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	City of Peking (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th prox., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Geelong (str.)	Fraser		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 26th inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Tigre (str.)	Brunet		Messageries Maritimes	On 2nd prox., at noon.
BANGKOK	Rajanattianuhar (str.)	Hopkins	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	To-day, at 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Glaucus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 26th inst.
Do.	Lombardy (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Panchard	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at daylight.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.
FIRST DELIVERY OF AUTUMN GOODS.
RICH BLACK AND COLOURED SILKS, from the BEST FRENCH MAKERS, guaranteed to wear well.
PLAIN AND FANCY JAPANESE SILKS.
NEW DRESS GOODS.
PLAIN AND FIGURED "MATALASSE CLOTH," make an ELEGANT DRESS and wear well.
THE NEW AND FASHIONABLE "DAMASSETTE CLOTH;" This MATCHLESS MATERIAL is REVERSIBLE, and makes the COSTUME "PERFECTION."
"REVERSIBLE SERGES;" These are well classed, "Hard Wearing."
"WOOLLEN SCROLLS," Universally Admired.
THE FAVOURITE FABRIC "DRAP DE FRANCE CACHEMIRE."
BLACK AND COLOURED SILK VELVET AND VELVETEENS.
FASHIONABLE SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES AND JACKETS.
SEALSKIN JACKETS.
WOOL SHAWLS, EMBROIDERED CASHMERE FICHUS.
THE NEWEST DESIGNS IN TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS from Paris.
UNTRIMMED STRAW AND FELT HATS AND BONNETS.
NEW RIBBONS, all Widths and Colours.
SASH RIBBONS AND SASHES.
FEATHERS, FEATHER TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, AND ORNAMENTS, for HATS and BONNETS.
NEW KID GLOVES.
NEW HOSIERY.
HORROCKS' LONG CLOTHS.
WHITE AND COLOURED FLANNELS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Our DRESSMAKER is PERFECT in FITTING.
Our MILLINER FASHIONABLE in STYLE.
SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET, HONGKONG; AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.
Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 941 Hongkong, 21st June, 1876.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.
IMPERIAL QUARTO.
ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.
FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.
To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Julliens' Vocabulary, contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.
For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.
It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.
TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL.
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

ROSE AND COMPANY have received,
EX FRENCH AND ENGLISH MAILS and LATE ARRIVALS:—
PARIS AND ENGLISH MILLINERY.
The GAINSBOROUGH HAT in CHIP and STRAW.
SILKS IN ALL COLOURS.
BLACK and COLOURED SILK VELVETS and VELVETEENS.
BROCADED MOHAIR BRILLIANTES.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS for the PRESENT and COMING SEASONS.
PRINTED DELAINS.
CHENILLE DRESS and MANTLE TRIMMINGS.
SILK and WOOL TUNIC TRIMMINGS and MULETEER FRINGE to MATCH.
The RINK MANTLE and SCARF.
CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED PELISSES.
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EMBROIDERED LONG CLOAKS, ROBES, and BABIES' OUTFITS.
FRENCH WOVE CORSETS and the PATENT CORE DRESS IMPROVER.
BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, QUILTS, TOILET COVERS, ANTIMACASSARS.
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LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH KID GLOVES.
GENTLEMEN'S COLLARS, SCARVES, and HOSIERY.
LAWN TENNIS, &c., &c.
QUEEN'S ROAD.
1538 Hongkong, 28th September, 1876.

TRADE MARK.
ON A WREATH,
A LION RAMPANT GARDANT,
HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.
ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION. Established 1820.
The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.
JOYCE'S TRIPLE WATERPROOF AND F3 QUALITY PERCUSSION CAPS.
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES.
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances, And every Description of Sporting Ammunition.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
67, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.
[A131 1524] [Sept. 23

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. ATKINSON'S
Ess. White Rose—Wood Violet—and Stephanotis. Eau de Cologne—Lavender Water. Prize Medals—London, Paris, Vienna, Cordova, Lima. Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours. [A181 503—1

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
521 400] Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. [8 Ap

CAUTION.
J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.
It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 73, Great Tower Street, London.
631 240 Feb. 19] MARTELL & Co.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—This UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may, therefore, be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution. Sold in boxes only.
KEATING'S BON-BONS OR WORM TABLETS, a Purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Boxes by all Chemists.
THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
861 1151] [July 22

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., & 4s. each.
OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS from 1s. 6d. each.
OAKEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD, in Solid Blocks, 1d., 2d., and 4d. each, and 1s. Boxes.
OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP, NON-MERCURIAL, For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d.
OAKEY'S EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.
OAKEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER, BLACK LEAD, &c.
OAKEY'S GENUINE GRAIN AND FLOUR EMERY.
JOHN OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS, WESTBROMPTON BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED GILMEN'S STORES.
Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.
PICKLES AND SAUCES.
JAMS AND JELLIES.
ORANGE MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR.
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS & LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES.
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED LARD.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from most Storekeepers.
CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles; Jars, and Tins.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYOR TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. [June 24
986]

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR LONDON, *vid* SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship "WALLACE" will leave as above TO-DAY, the 21st instant, at Noon.
For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
1668 Hongkong, 19th October, 1876.

FOR BANGKOK.
THE Steamship "RAJANATTIANUHAR," Captain G. T. Hopkins, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 21st instant, at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.
1656 Hongkong, 17th October, 1876.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship "YESSO," Captain Panchard, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1666 Hongkong, 18th October, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, and PORTS in JAPAN.
THE Company's Steamship "GLAUCUS" will be despatched on or about the 26th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
1669 Hongkong, 19th October, 1876.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "MALACCA" will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship *Lombardy* with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
1660 Hongkong, 18th October, 1876.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "LOMBARDY" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
1661 Hongkong, 18th October, 1876.

FOR LONDON.
THE A1 British Bark "PEEP O'DAY," Kettle, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1490 Hongkong, 18th September, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 A. I. American Ship "HOOGLY," W. Frost, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1452 Hongkong, 11th September, 1876.

FOR HAMBURG.
THE 3/3 L I I French Schooner "PARANA," Luien, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1626 Hongkong, 10th October, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 16 years British Clipper Bark "LUCIA," Crowley, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1382 Hongkong, 29th August, 1876.

FOR LONDON.
THE A1 British Bark "SOTERIO," Jarvis, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1566 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1876.

FOR LONDON.
THE A1 British Clipper Ship "DUKE OF ABERCORN," Dalrymple, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 20th instant, and has limited room for Light Measurement Goods.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Agents.
1567 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 British Barque "DENBIGHSHIRE," D. Williams, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co.
1m 1606 Hongkong, 9th October, 1876.

FOR LONDON.
THE A 1. British Clipper Ship "ASCALON," Bain, Commander, will load here and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.
1604 Hongkong, 7th October, 1876.

FOR LONDON.
THE 3/3 L I I German Barque "JOACHIM CHRISTIAN," Reimers, Commander, will load here and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.
tf 1599 Hongkong, 6th October, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.
To FOLLOW THE "WM. VAN NAME."
THE A1 British Bark "QUEENSBERRY," Honing, Master, will load as above and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
1555 Hongkong, 28th September, 1876.

YEE SUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS.
Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.
Address, care of HOO-TY-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.
648 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
E. PEIL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES, AND SOUTHAMPTON; ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*GEELONG*," Captain FRASER, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1876.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.
THE S.S. *GAELIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *vid* Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 1st proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1876.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO, BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.
ON THURSDAY, the 2nd November, 1876, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*TIGRE*," Commandant BRUNET, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.

Extracts.

A DREAM, AND ITS FULFILMENT.

The Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, August 12th, 1876.

What dreams that young Israelite—articled clerk,
At his dull office-desk, in the Old Jewry's shade?
Sallow-cheeked, sable-curled, with strange depths in the dark
Of an eye where the watch fires for lighting are laid.
What's his dream, o'er the hieroglyphs scrawled on his pad,
While the papers, his work, lie uncared for, hard by?
Of some fabulous fortune, achieved by a lad;
Of millions made his, in the turn of a die?

Or of Fashion's fair houris, in stately saloons,
Pressing Pleasure's drugg'd cup to his feverish lips?
Of luxury's revel in high summer noons,
And passion's fierce frenzy, and fainting eclipse?

Or of Fame, with a trumpet and evergreen crown,
The spoils of that pen, ta'en sword fashion, in hand?
Of poet's, romancer's, historian's renown,
And a name that amongst the Immortals shall stand?

Or of prize higher, harder—of power o'er men,
In strife of the Senate by eloquence won;
By wisdom in Council; by eagle like ken
When the stroke should be struck, how the deed should be done?

Or a far-flashing garb in which all these combine,
A girandole, bursting in fountains of fire,
Passing colour of flowers and diamonds' shine,
And a voice as of thunder—if quick to expire?

" " " " " " "

The stripling has dreamed, and the young man has dared!
He has reached a new stage and is dreaming again,
With a cheek deeper lined, and a forehead more bared,
But an eye still as deep, and as busy a brain.

If the wealth he has missed—let it go—in its stead
He has touched his two dream-goals of Fashion and Fame;
It's inscribed in Time's records—his books bought and read,
A wit and a lion, of Town-note and name!

But the Senate—what's power of pen or of word,
If that triumph, most wooed, is least like to be won?
Shall tough brain have been shield to him, sharp speech his sword,
Thus far to fight upwards, and here to have done?

The strong will, the clear aim, that have borne him so far,
Must win that last height, or he'll fall on the field;
Hark, the arrows of scorn, on his helm how they jar,
From his visor fall blunted, and turn on his shield!

Till scoffers are shamed, and deriers struck dumb;
And voices that hooted, as loud in applause,
And the time has arrived that he told them would come,
When his presence is power, his voice sways a cause:

For his rapier play has brought chiefs to their knee,
Whose fence has been practised in lives of campaigns;
And his strength has re-knit hosts that turned them to flee,
And led them, new strengthened, to conquest again.

After forty year's fighting he steps from the fire,
To the height scarcely scaled in his Old Jewry dream;
Adds a third to his two wreaths of boyish desire,
Though sore set against him the stress of the stream.

And all who can honour pith, patience, and power,
And the strenuous purpose that runs a life through
Like a musclf of iron, are glad of the hour
That sees his hand close on the honour his due!

—Punch.

DEATH OF A BOOK COLLECTOR.

The *Manchester Examiner* announces the death, at an advanced age, of the Rev. Richard Kidston Corser, M.A., rector of Stand, near Manchester, who was, it says, distinguished as an ind fatigable and successful collector of books. He was a native of Shropshire, and was educated at the Manchester Free Grammar School and at Cambridge University, where he graduated a M.A. His first appointment as a clergyman was to a curacy at Prestwich. He relinquished this for the rectorship of Stand, which he held for nearly half a century. He was one of those who signed the remonstrance on the Purchas judgment. His tastes in books had a marked leaning towards old English poetry. He edited for the Chetham Society "James's Iter" and a series of volumes entitled "Collectonea Anglo Poetica," which were a description of the rare books in his own library. The latter was so valuable that when sold in London it realised about £20,000.

CURIOUS INCIDENT IN NATURAL HISTORY.

A French correspondent of *Les Mondes* relates the following curious incident in natural history, from the Transvaal Republic. The coffee plantations there are much exposed to the ravages of large cynocephalic apes, and a good guardian is to be kept in order not to lose, through these animals, the fruits of long labour. Among the coffee trees there grows a shrub (whose scientific name the writer did not know), the fruits of which are borne very close to the trunk. A species of wasps, whose sting is very painful, had chosen several of these shrubs to attach their nest to, and the baboons had often been observed casting envious glances towards the fruit, but not daring to touch it for fear of getting stung. One fine morning the planter heard terrible cries, and, with the aid of a good opera-glass, he witnessed the following scene:—A large, venerable baboon, chief of the band, was laying hold of young apes, and pitching them into the shrub, and he was doing this again and again, spite of the most piteous cries and groans. The shock brought down the nests of the wasps, which attacked the poor victims in swarms, and during this time the old wretch proceeded quietly to feed on the fruits, designing occasionally to throw the remains to some females and young a little way off.

A STORY OF PULPIT ELOQUENCE.

An amusing story is just now going the round of clerical circles in connection with the reopening services at Chester Cathedral. One of the selected preachers was the Dean of B——. He is well known as eloquent almost beyond equal, and the exercise of his particular talent in that respect led to a rather awkward curtailment of the service. It should be said that it was not taken in the usual order. The sermon was to be preached first, and then prayers and anthems to follow, members of some of the neighbouring cathedral choirs being in attendance to assist in the musical part of the service. They were to leave by a certain train, and having that fact in his mind, at the expiration of forty-five minutes, the precentor quietly passed the word, "Omit the next anthem." The Dean continued, and when he had preached an hour another whispered message was passed to the choir—"Omit the two anthems." Still the Dean kept on. A third message at the end of seventy-five minutes—"Miss the prayers." The end of this remarkable state of things was that the Dean monopolised so much of the time that even the collection was omitted. But almost the best thing, perhaps, was the *bon mot* with reference to it made by a bishop who was present. After the service had at last concluded friendly critics were reviewing the very reverend preacher's style. One characterised it as very "broad." "Yes," replied the bishop, "almost as broad as it was long."

TIT FOR TAT.

The *Revue Illustrée des Deux Mondes* relates on the occasion of the recent journey of the German Emperor to Italy a piquant anecdote, the event having occurred in 1864, when William I., then King of Prussia, was travelling incognito in Hungary. In the neighbourhood of Treplitz he met a judge leisurely walking on the high road and smoking a porcelain pipe. His Majesty accosted the functionary with his usual freedom—"Who are you, my man?" "Judge in the District Law Court," replied the magistrate, a little surprised. "Are you satisfied with your position?" "Certainly." "Then I congratulate you." The King was moving off when the judge detained him by saying—"And you, my man, who are you?" The sovereign made a start of surprise, then, expecting to confound his questioner, "I am the King of Prussia." The Hungarian remained impassible. "Are you satisfied with your position?" continued he. "Certainly," exclaimed William, disturbed by the indifference of his interlocutor. "Then I congratulate you," said the Magyar, saluting his Majesty with an air of good fellowship, and continuing his promenade. The tale was told throughout Germany, but not by King William.

THE BULGARIANS AT HOME.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* gives the following particulars:—"The Bulgarian in particular, and the Sclav in general, is only next to the gipsy in nomad habits. The two greatest enemies of the Bulgarians are his lazy improvidence and his drunken habits." The writer then enters into particulars of expenses and earnings, and thus proceeds:—"Land is in plenty, and can be had by merely asking for it; we also know that in agricultural enterprise, even of the most primitive kind, the value of labour employed in the field is trebled in value of produce. If, therefore, the 17,600 piastres of labour now unaccounted for had been expended in field labour, the result would have been an increase of revenue of 52,800 piastres. But why is this large sum lost? In the first place, we have 188 days consecrated to the numberless saints of the Greek calendar, which would leave 182 labour days, intead of the moderate amount of 250. There are, besides, days consecrated to occult powers, and not Greek orthodox feast days, such as days of the serpents, the dogs, the rats, of thunder, of the old woman Mart (March). These are estimated roughly at 20. Our labour days are reduced to 162. But we must further remember that on feast days people do not go to church except for a moment, and only to smoke a friendly cigarette within its walls, to light a candle, kiss a favourite image, or make half a dozen signs of the cross. This only occupies a few minutes, and then all repair to the mechan (the public house), and there they remain till they roll themselves on the village dungheap if they are aged and respected elders of the village, or dance until dawn, half muddled with drink, if young. Thus it is that naturally the days following the feast days are cut short by half, and that the 162 days' labour only virtually represents 81 days of hard work. Such is the explanation of this loss of valuable labour in a country where land calls for the plough. To further convince you of the drunken habits of the rayah, I refer you to the official Ottoman budget of 1871-2. This gives you an idea of the amount of wine and spirits produced by Turkey, and as more wine and spirits are imported than exported, you will find that each rayah adult male has 600 piastres' worth of wine and spirits to drink as his share yearly, which at local prices gives each adult rayah roughly two gallons of wine and one quart of spirits to drink per diem, unless he exports—which he does not. Allowing that the degenerate Mussulman drinks the quart of spirits, that the females and children consume one gallon of the rayah's daily ration, still he has a gallon of wine per diem as an average of intoxicating beverage, and uses it freely, or else Turkey would export wine and spirits, and not import such. We must now, to well understand the case, pass to the other sort of rayah—to the Mussulman. Here drink is rare, and idleness impossible. The family of 10 Mussulman members has to fight against another calamity—not a self-imposed one, as that of drink, but military service. On the whole this family has the same taxes to pay as the rayah. The only items less are the wine tax (the excise) and the 'Bedel askireh,' or exemption tax. This diminishes the tax of the same family supposing it produced as little grain as the supposed rayah family—which is not the case or else they would die of starvation—to 2,586½ piastres against 2,790½ paid by a similarly situated rayah family; it is a small difference of 204 piastres, but then the Mussulman has not the advantage of being able to grow 2,400 piastres' worth of wine and brandy. This prevention throws him forcibly into a more developed and better system of grain-growing. The Mussulman uses manure to better the condition of his fields, whilst the rayah only looks upon his dung heap as a soft place to fall upon when down with drink. Thus the Turk's field yields more, and although forbidden the advantages accruing from the culture of the vine he makes his field produce more. But labour as he may he is checkmated in his laborious attempts by military service. The Mussulman family labours not 250 days, but 300 days in the year, only this family loses the labour of two male adult members, or else has exempted them from military service. If they are exempted (and exemption is so advantageous that all well-to-do Mussulman peasants do exempt themselves)—this exemption costs ready money down (which would greatly augment the amount) 5,000 piastres for the service in the line, and to exempt this man from service in the reserve of redyff the usual sum paid is 1,000 piastres. Therefore, for 10 years' actual service the Mussulman has to exempt himself at the rate of £150, or roughly at about 1,500 piastres yearly. This causes him to be taxed 20 to 25 times more heavily in this one respect alone than the rayah. This causes a loss of 30,000 piastres in labour to every Mussulman family of 10 members yearly. This is the whole secret of what you are puzzling your brain vainly about, the fact that a drunken, lazy population is more thriving than a sober, hard-working people."

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES IN POLAND.

A.D. 1863 was not so very long ago, and yet in that year horrors and atrocities were perpetrated by a Christian Power in a Christian country of the European Continent before the hideous abominations of which even the fearful Turkish massacres in Bulgaria pale into comparative insignificance. Two evils do not make one good; the infamies committed by regular Russian soldiers in Poland in no way extenuate the vileness of the deeds done by irregular Turkish volunteers in Bulgaria; but one may mutter softly to oneself, "Those who preach should practise!" Hear what the *Dziennik Polski*, a highly respectable Sarmatian paper, has to say with respect to the Christian demeanour of the Russian officers and soldiers who were charged with the suppression of the Polish insurrection in 1863:—"A name is still pronounced with trembling lips in Poland, when the insurrection of 1863 is spoken of; it is that of General de Bellegarde. His headquarters were established in Radom. He was a lean man of lofty stature, with the profile of a bird of prey. Whenever a few fugitive insurgents were brought before him, and their mothers, betrothed, or sisters pled for mercy to them, he used to exclaim, in his loud, harsh voice, 'They shall hang; *basta!*' or 'They shall be slaughtered, and you with them!' Close to Radom, to the left of the high road to Warsaw, there is a little meadow. Upon this spot Bellegarde had a permanent gallows erected, upon which hundreds of insurgent prisoners were strangled in cold blood. Their bodies were thrust into a large trench hard by. Some women of Radom crept out of town during the night and strewed flowers upon the corpses lying in the open trench. Bellegarde heard of this, and forthwith had the pit filled up, ordered a number of Cossacks to compel their horses to trample upon it until it was level with the surrounding ground, and then had the whole meadow covered with dung, so that the place of burial might be totally effaced. The murdered insurgents were Christians, nevertheless; but then, so was their murderer! General Simaty-z-Manjukin had his head quarters at Siedlin. He alone caused 700 human beings, some insurgents, others only suspected of having taken part in the revolt, to be hanged opposite his house. Every time an execution came off he stood smiling and watching it at his window, and always appeared highly diverted when the women stancing round the foot of the gallows shrieked louder than usual in their agony. When women came to him to implore his mercy he was wont to beat them furiously with his fists, throw them on the ground, and stamp upon them with his spurred heels. The priest Stanislaus Brzozka held out with a few resolute adherents in the neighbourhood of Lublin, when the revolt was already nearly quelled. He was taken at last, and when he was brought before the General, the latter shouted, 'Give me the scoundrel here!' A fearful scene was enacted. Manjukin seized the priest, struck him with clenched fist in the eyes, knocked his teeth out, flung him down on the floor, throttled him, and trampled upon him. When the poor victim was senseless, he was carried out to the gallows and hanged. Another instructive example of Muscovite philanthropy was afforded by a colonel who commanded the Russian forces in the engagement at Fajslawice. At the close of the struggle, which ended disastrously for the Poles, there was found amongst the wounded a non-commissioned officer who had been an orderly of Kruk. The Colonel, when he heard this, had the wounded man brought to him, and said to him, 'Kruk has always let his Russian prisoners go, and even gave them half a rouble apiece to keep them from starving on their road; so I will also let you go free!' But before the man was set at liberty, this monster caused him to be mutilated in a manner indescribable—so that the unfortunate wretch died next day. He caused another wounded prisoner belonging to Kruk's detachment to be twisted up in a number of straw ropes, and then burnt alive. A long list of names could be made out of such unnatural monsters from amongst the Russian generals who took an active part in putting down the insurrection. Zarkisoff, Assiejeff, Mednikoff, and Wahl, Count Berg's nephew, figure in the foremost rank of these butchers and mutilators of humanity. How many peaceful chateaux of noblemen and peasant colonies were, without the least pretext, pounced upon, pillaged, and burnt to the ground by these Christian officers! The men were held down on the ground and knouted till they lay mangled and lifeless; the women were mercilessly violated by the Cossacks. General Assiejeff, a Circassian by birth, spread terror wherever he went by the following method of proceeding: When he encountered a carriage or cart on the public roads, he made the occupants get out, and had them knouted till their bodies streamed with blood. If they asked why they were treated in so barbarous a manner, he invariably replied, 'It is only the prologue to my question of "Where are the insurgents?" Now you will be well disposed to give me an answer.' The two brothers Koncewicz, in Mohilew, despite their entreaties to be shot, were buried alive. Numerous townships—as, for instance, Wengrow, Miechow, Siemiatycza—were totally destroyed; old men, women, and children, were slaughtered in them by hundreds." The *Dziennik Polski* solemnly affirms that every atrocity above quoted was committed in the manner related, and by the persons named. It declares itself ready and able to prove every assertion contained in its statements, and lays particular stress upon the fact that these ghastly crimes were not committed by irregulars—such as are the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians in Bulgaria—but by soldiers of the regular Russian army.

A CAUTION TO SMOKERS.

It appears, according to the *Scientific American*, that even the cigars manufactured in Havana are now composed by no means entirely of tobacco, but to a considerable extent of "a kind of brown straw wrapping paper," prepared specially for this purpose in New York. Sheets of this material are saturated with the juice pressed from tobacco stems and are then passed through a sort of printing machine, which gives them the exact appearance of tobacco leaves; so much so, indeed, that the paper thus prepared is largely used for the "wrappers" or outer coverings of cigars, and is, in fact, said to be regarded by the makers as "an improvement on the natural tobacco leaf," inasmuch as it is "much stronger, more economical, and easier of manipulation." In view of a further expression of manufacturing opinion to the effect that this "tobacco-flavoured straw paper also makes a filling for cigars superior to the genuine leaf, impossible to detect, and leaves a nearly white ash, just like that of the best quality of tobacco," some surprise may, perhaps, be felt that the cigar-makers in Havana think it worth their while to use any tobacco at all in the production of their wares; but it may be so far reassuring to learn that, after all, "the delicate films of paper are interlapped with broken leaves of real tobacco." However, the quantity of this prepared straw paper imported into Havana is reported to be very considerable. It is said that no Havana steamer leaves New York without taking quantities of it, the amount on each occasion varying from 5,000 to 30,000 reams.

STORY OF AN ASTRONOMER.

One of the greatest astronomers out of England—amongst Englishmen, at least—is, Mr. Pogson, the Government Astronomer of Madras. Many besides the Astronomer Royal of England have benefited by his calculations in the Southern hemisphere. Mr. Pogson proved, for instance, an invaluable aid with respect to the recent Eclipse Expeditions. The expeditioners (so far from their normal base of operations) constantly had to apply to the affable head of the Madras Observatory, and never had to apply in vain. Mr. Pogson has during the last five weeks suddenly come before the scientific public in a new light—whether favourable or otherwise time only will reveal. Mr. Pogson has predicted the rainfall in Eastern India to be very slight for at least two years to come. The past monsoon has already been anything but a success, so the calculation of so eminent a meteorologist as Mr. Pogson have produced a genuine panic. There are few, if any, men in the world who have made more lucky or scientific discoveries than Mr. Pogson. He has discovered a very large number of minor planets whilst acting as the Government astronomer of Madras. He tracked the comet "*Biela*," also, and noticed the splitting of that erratic body, a circumstance which excited the attention of the whole scientific world. The venerable astronomer carries his love of his science to such a pitch that he has his children christened in accordance with the names of the chief celestial bodies which he from time to time discovers. With repard to Pogson's predictions, two things should be in justice said. A rainfall prediction in Southern India has at least the *regular* current of the monsoon wind to rely on. In the second place, Mr. Pogson is by no means a man to make a haphazard guess of the kind we have alluded to. He is only known to have made one surprising meteorological mistake in his lifetime. The story is too good not to be repeated! The air was clear, the sky was bright, there was no cloud, not even a breeze to stir the topmost frondage of the palms. The astronomer, in a contented frame of mind, paced the room in the cupola of the observatory, which most Madrassees know so well by sight. Suddenly his eye caught the barometer. It was rapidly falling! Five minutes more—it was falling with terrible rapidity! A cyclone was evidently swooping down on Madras! Mr. Pogson rushed to the wire which connected his observatory with the "master-attendant's!" office facing the roadstead. "Out or slip?" was the astonishing order! Some six hours afterwards the utmost consternation had prevailed, and more than twenty ships had suddenly rushed off to sea. Then Mr. Pogson discovered that one of his children (which had been duly named after a discovered planet) had "*pricked the bulb of his barometer with a pin!*"

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 20th October, 1876.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 16 lbs.	per piece	$2.50 a 2.60
American Drills, 30 yards	"	2.75 a 2.80
40 "	"	3.80 a 3.90
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	88.00 a 101.00
" 28 a 32	"	107.00 a 115.00
" 38 a 42	"	113.00 a 124.00
" Bombay	"	79.00 a 78.00
Cloths	per piece	$1.80 a 1.85
Twill Spotted Shirtings	"	3.00 a 3.85
" Brocade Do.	"	3.75 a 3.90
" Damask Do.	"	5.80 a 5.90
English Drills 30 yards	"	2.10 a 2.15
" 14 lbs.	"	2.60 a 2.75
" 15 lbs.	"	2.85 a 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	"	1.50 a 1.65
" 8 lbs.	"	1.70 a 1.75
" 8½ lbs.	"	1.92 a 2.40
" 9 lbs.	"	2.70 a 2.75
" 10 lbs.	"	2.97 a 3.15
Grey T-cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 6 lbs.	"	1.25 a 1.40
" 24 " & 32 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.40 a 1.90
" 24 " & 38 in. 8 lbs. XO	"	1.95 a 2.10
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	"	2.10 a 2.15
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	"	2.60 a 2.65
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
" Brown	"	0.62 a 0.65
" Red	"	0.77 a 0.80
" Light Red	"	0.77 a 0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	"	2.30 a 2.42
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
" Figured 24 "	"	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.25
" 8 lbs.	"	2.30 a 2.35
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.20 a 0.21
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.17 a 0.18
Velveteens, Black	"	0.23 a 0.24
" Gentian	"	0.28 a 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed	per piece	1.90 a 2.05
" 64 a 88 "	"	2.15 a 2.30
" 68 a 80 "	"	2.55 a 3.90
" 600 "	"	3.35 a 3.50
" 7,000 "	"	3.40 a 3.15
" AA	"	1.70 a 1.7
" 168 "	"	5.35 a 6.00
" MR	"	4.80 a 4.95
" EL	"	6.00 a 6.10
White Spotted Shirtings	"	2.10 a 2.55
" Brocades	"	2.70 a 2.75

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.70 a 3.00
" 8 lbs.	"	3.00 a 3.05
" 9 lbs.	"	3.70 a 3.80
" 10 lbs.	"	4.35 a 5.10
" 12 lbs.	"	5.30 a 6.40
Camlets, SSS	per piece	16.00 a 16.50
" SS	"	17.50 a 18.00
" S	"	18.00 a 18.50
" BBS	"	19.00 a 19.50
" AAA	"	13.00 a 14.50
" LLL	"	15.00 a 16.50
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.15 a 2.00
" Medium	"	1.03 a 1.80
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	9.10 a 9.20
" Assorted	"	8.80 a 8.90
" HH Scarlet	"	9.00 a 9.05
" " Assorted	"	8.60 a 8.70
" H Scarlet	"	9.10 a 9.30
" " Assorted	"	8.35 a 8.90
Lustres, Figure	"	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	"	14.50 a 15.00
Orleans, Plain	"	5.00 a 5.30
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.77 a 0.88

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.90 a 3.10
" Hoop	"	5.50 a 6.55
" Bar	"	2.90 a 2.95
" Wire	"	5.75 a 6.80
Lead	"	7.70 a 7.80
Pigs, W.B	"	7.60 a 7.80
" Lead, LU	"	7.50 a 7.60
Quicksilver, English	"	69.00 a —
" American	"	60.50 a —
Steel, English	per tub	4.00 a 4.10
" Swedish	"	5.00 a 5.05
Sheathing Metal	per picul	25.00 a 28.00
Spelter	"	8.20 a 8.25
Tin, Malacca	per picul	21.00 a 21.50
" Plates	per box	6.15 a 6.00

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	19.50 a 21.00
Dhum, 1st quality	"	1.70 a 1.75
" 2nd "	"	1.50 a 1.65
Bark, Siam	"	0.83 a 1.10
" Camphor	"	14.50 a 15.00
Bêche de Mer	"	30.00 a 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	"	9.10 a 9.20
" " Yellow	"	44.00 a 45.00
" Hankow, White	"	59.00 a 59.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pcl.	$2,200 a 4,000
" 2nd "	"	850 a 900
" 3rd "	"	170 a 260
Brimstone	"	3.20 a 3.25
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	"	7.10 a 15.50
Camphor, packed	"	16.20 a 16.50
" Barus, clean	"	4,900 a 5,000
" Refuse	"	2,800 a 3,200
Cardamoms, Superior	"	145.00 a 150.00
" Inferior	"	21.50 a 22.00
Cloves	"	32.00 a 35.00
Coals, Africa	per Ton	—
" English, steam	"	10.00 a 11.00
" Sydney	"	8.00 a —
Coffee	per picul	22.20 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	"	25.00 a 29.00
" Rod "	"	24.50 a 25.00
" Nails "	"	28.50 a 29.50
Cotton, Shanghai	"	13.50 a 13.50
" Bombay	"	16.00 a 17.50
" Shantung	"	17.00 a 17.50
" Ningpo	"	18.50 a 19.00
" Tientsin	"	18.00 a 18.50
" Tungchow	"	18.50 a 19.00
" Calcutta	"	18.00 a 18.50
Cutlery Seeds, Saigon	"	4.75 a 5.00
" Siam	"	4.70 a 4.80
Cow's Hide	"	7.45 a 7.50
Cuttlefish, Japan	"	22.50 a 23.50
" without bones	"	13.00 a 14.50
" Chaucbow	"	32.00 a 31.00
Cutch	"	5.80 a 5.10
Dates, Black	"	4.50 a 5.40
" Red	"	4.25 a 4.50
Dried Lily Flowers	"	7.90 a 8.10
Elephant's Teeth, 4 & 5 pieces	"	250 a 300
" 7 & 8 "	"	200 a 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	"	1.25 a 1.30
" American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	"	2.80 a 2.90
" " " of 200 lbs.	"	5.10 a 6.2
Fungus	"	30.50 a 31.00
Filwis	"	0.50 a 0.35
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	"	320.00 a 300.00
" 2nd "	"	100.00 a 10.00
Hams, Ordinary	"	Tls. 11.0 a 13.0
" Superior	"	Tls. 21.0 a 23.0
Hemp, Hankow	"	10.50 a 12.00
" Siam	"	10.50 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	"	30.00 a 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	"	5.50 a 5.80
" 2nd "	"	5.10 a 5.20
Mushrooms	"	47.00 a 50.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	"	10.00 a 11.00
" " " middle	"	7.00 a 7.50
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$5.70 a 6.00
Peas, White	"	2.05 a 2.10
" Green	"	2.15 a 2.20
" Black	"	1.60 a 1.65
" Yellow	"	1.70 a 1.75
" Green Beans	"	1.80 a 1.85
Pearl Barley	"	6.50 a 7.50
Potatoe Flour	"	Tls. 1.5.0 a 1.7.5
Patchuck	"	13.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	"	2,600 a 3,000
" Mother	"	2,600 a 3,400
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.82 a 1.85
" " mill cleaned	"	1.65 a 1.71
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	1.85 a 1.91
" Saigon	"	1.60 a 1.70
" Annam	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	"	5.30 a 5.70
Seaweed, Green	"	2.60 a 2.70
" Cut	"	4.10 a 4.20
Sesamum, White	"	5.20 a 5.30
" Black	"	3.20 a 3.75
Sharkfins	"	35.00 a 50.00
Shellfish, Japan	"	25.00 a 30.00
" California	"	14.00 a 14.50
Shellfish	"	5.00 a 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	5.20 a 5.30
" Banjar	"	4.25 a 4.35
Pepper, White	"	13.50 a 14.00
" Black	"	7.40 a 7.50
Betel Nut	"	2.45 a 2.60
Sandal Wood, Malabar	"	8.20 a 8.60
" South Sea	"	13.00 a 14.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	"	1.60 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.05 a 2.60
Sugar, Canton White, 1 & 3	"	5.20 a 5.45
" Dark Brown	"	4.70 a 5.00
" West Coast, Dark Brown	"	— —
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.45 a 5.60
" Candy "	"	8.10 a 8.25
" Cooshee "	"	8.90 a 9.20
Vermicelli, Tientsin	"	8.50 a 9.20
Wax, Chinese	"	4.35 a 4.50
Wheat	"	1.85 a 1.70
Wheat, Tientsin	"	2.00 a 2.05
" California	"	Tls. 5.9.0 a 6.9.5.0
Wood-Oil	"	5.3.5.0 a 5.4.0.0
Zinc	"	$9.25 a 9.55
Tea	per box	2.40 a 3.50
Window Glass		

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Calabar	June 19	Hutchison	Brit. str	1268	Landstein & Co	
Fame	—	—	Brit. str	118	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Flying
Fookien	—	Priest	Brit. str	123	Tuck Mee & Co	Tug Flying
Haello	Oct. 16	Kidley	Brit. str	2100	O. & O. S. S. Co	Y'hama, &c.
Ichang ‡	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan ‡	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Malacca	Oct. 10	Edmond	Brit. str	1040	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Nordon	Oct. 15	N. Jensen	Dan. str	778	Wm. Pustau & Co	Three Brothers
Norna	Oct. 19	Walker	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Olympia	Oct. 19	F. Nagel	Ger. str	777	Siemssen & Co	
Rijanstianthar	Oct. 12	G. Hopkins	Brit. str	933	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	—	N. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
Wallace	Oct. 17	Wm. Brand	Brit. str	1758	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'kapore, &c.
Yesso	Oct. 17	Punchard	Brit. str	559	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
White Cloud §	—	Hoyland	Brit. str	652	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yot-sai §	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yettung	June 9		Brit. str	233	Kwok Acheong	
			‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*			
			§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong*			
SAILING VESSELS.						
Alex. McNeil	Sept. 13	J. T. Pettes	Amr. sh	1099	Rozario & Co	S. Francisco
Alva	June 21	Ed. A. Souza	Port. sh	600	Brandao & Co	Batavia
Anglo-Saxon	Sept.	Harrington	Brit. sh	693	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Honolulu
Asculon	Oct. 14	Bain	Brit. sh	938	Meyer & Co	London
Banian	Oct. 9	Grandin	Brit. sh	760	Meyer & Co	Manila
Beemah	Oct. 10	Blackstone	Brit. sh	887	Melchers & Co	
B. Moorfoot	Sept. 27	Worsfizky	Siam. bk	360	Chinese	
Canton	Sept. 4	Knudsen	Siam. sh	779	Chinese	
Charite	Oct. 18	Herve	Fren. bk	256	Orlowitz & Co	
Chong Soon	April 20	Uheng Sang	Siam. sch	200	Chinese	Newchwang
C. O. Whitmore	Sept. 26	Peabody	Amr. bk	894	Rozario & Co	
C. Ranger	Oct. 13	Hansford	Brit. sh	1153	Russell & Co	
Denbighshire	Sept. 11	D. Williams	Brit. bk	483	Glyphant & Co	New York
D. of Abercorn	Sept. 19	Dalrymple	Brit. sh	1050	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Fasan	Oct. 4	Sandberg	Nor. bk	284	F. Degener	London
Fontenaye	Sept. 10	Taylor	Brit. sh	635	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Gloucester	Aug. 9	Vincent	Brit. bk	526	Rozario & Co	
G. Adolph	Sept. 26	Neumann	Ger. bk	272	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Hengist	Oct. 16	J. Browne	Brit. sh	1123	Birley & Co	
Hoogly	Aug. 8	W. Frost	Amr. sh	1188	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Japan	Oct. 4	Walter	Ger. sch	270	Siemssen & Co	Haiphong
J. Christian	Sept. 26	Reimer	Ger. bk	457	Meyer & Co	London
Kate Waters	July 6		Brit. bk	580	Rozario & Co	
Kim Yong Tye	Sept. 9	Korfoed	Siam. bk	329	Chinese	
Kim-hong-tye	Sept 30	A. L. Kruse	Siam. bk	320	Chinese	
Lizzie	Sept. 9	Inokay	Brit. bk	385	Chinese	Sold
Loiterer	Aug. 13	Vincent	Amr. sch	45	Insurance Co	
Louise Marie	Oct. 13	Laine	Fren. bk	333	Landstein & Co	
Lucia	Sept. 29	Crowley	Brit. bk	640	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Nicolino	Sept. 29	Talbot	Brit. sch	550	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Peep o'Day	Aug. 31	G. Kettle	Brit. bk	481	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Portia	June 28	Constantine	Brit. bk	301	Gilman & Co	P. Elizabeth
Queensberry	Aug. 31	Hening	Brit. bk	623	Russell & Co	New York
Rio Lodge	Oct. 19	Mathews	Brit. bg	281	Glyphant & Co	
St. Paul	Oct. 1	H. Tarck	Siam. bk	299	Chinese	
Salamis	Oct. 15	Philip	Brit. sh	1078	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Soterio	Sept. 9	Jarvis	Brit. bk	598	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Southern Cross	Oct. 9	Hughes	Amr. sh	1129	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Manila
Success	Oct. 20	L. Brahn	Siam. bk	393	Kien Tye Loong	
Syringa	Oct. 17	Partridge	Brit. sch	242	Hee Cheong Ching	
Uzziah	Sept. 30	Harnden	Brit. sch	283	Landstein & Co	
Vidal	Oct. 17	Rendeau	Fren. bk	309	Melchers & Co	
Virginia	Oct. 9	Tarabochia	Aust. bk	290	Landst